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Part One
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EXPELLED W. S. ANDREWS

Military Order of the Loyal Legion's Final Action on Charges.

THE ACCUSED SOUGHT INVESTIGATION

Testimony Given Before the Lexow Committee Furnished Grounds for the Proceedings—Gen. Woodford's Plea.

The New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in secret session last night, at Delmonico's, expelled Capt. William S. Andrews, formerly Excise Commissioner, and later Street Cleaning Commissioner, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a companion of the Legion.

The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the organization. The vote was 161 in favor of expulsion and 76 against. This was three votes more than the necessary two-thirds of those present.

Nearly every prominent member of the legion attended the meeting, which began at 6:30 P. M., and lasted two hours. Gen. Horace Porter, Commander of the Legion, was present, but did not preside. His post was filled by Col. J. Langdon Ward, the Vice Commander. The greatest interest was taken in the proceedings, and those who were unable to obtain entrance into the room where the proceedings were held stood in groups in the hall and in the surrounding rooms, eagerly discussing the case.

Many members of the commandery had come from other parts of the State to cast their votes on one side or the other. Among those from other places was Gen. N. M. Curtis of St. Lawrence County, who towered head and shoulders above his comrades.

Copies of the charges against Capt. Andrews, which grew out of testimony before the Lexow committee, and also of his defense thereto, were in the possession of every member.

Capt. Andrews was present at the meeting, but did not defend himself in person. He was represented by his counsel, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The charge against Capt. Andrews was pressed before the meeting by Col. Charles C. Suydam, for the prosecution.

After a long investigation, undertaken at Mr. Andrews's request, the Board of Officers of the Commandery found him guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a Companion, and at the October meeting had recommended his expulsion. The question last night was whether the Commandery should sustain the Board of Officers and ratify its action and recommendations. In voting to sustain the action of the Board of Officers, the members last night also thereby formally voted to expel.

The principal specifications against the accused were as follows:

It was charged that while an Excise Commissioner he had accepted a bribe of $500 for granting a license to August L. Lewis for the Hotel Tortoni, through the medium of Edgar M. Tomlinson, an Excise Inspector.

It was charged that Capt. Andrews procured arrears of pension for Col. Alexander S. Toplanyi and kept $2,500 of the money for himself.

It was charged that Capt. Andrews, while Street-Cleaning Commissioner, had borrowed $1,000 without any agreement to repay, from George W. Plunkitt, who was then, as alleged, a contractor in the Street-Cleaning Department.

At the outset of the meeting it was resolved to allot Capt. James Parker, who had preferred the charges, fifteen minutes, and half an hour each was to be allotted to Gen. Woodford in behalf of Capt. Andrews and to Col. Suydam, representing the board of officers.

Capt. Parker said he did not care to make any further statement respecting the charges, which had been already passed on by the board of officers, consisting of Gen. Horace Porter, Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Major Thomas B. Odell, Capt. Luis F. Millo, Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blake, Lieut. Thomas W. B. Hughes, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam, Brig. Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Major Edmund H. Russell, and Acting Engineer Aaron Vanderbilt.

Col. Suydam moved that the findings of the board of officers be confirmed and Capt. Andrews expelled.

Gen. Woodford, in behalf of Capt. Andrews, went exhaustively into the evidence produced by the accused before the board of officers.

Gen. Woodford pointed out that only one witness testified against Capt. Andrews as to any personal knowledge of anything alleged against him in the specifications. That witness was Edgar M. Tomlinson, formerly Chief Inspector of the Board of Excise, who swore before the Lexow committee that in December, 1887, he had given a bribe of $500 to Capt. Andrews (who was then a Commissioner of Excise) to procure the granting of an excise license.

"Jennie E. Tomlinson, the wife of Edgar M. Tomlinson," Gen. Woodford said, "testified before the Lexow committee that her husband 'introduced to her' a Mrs. Chaude, who, Mrs. Tomlinson said, 'asked me if I would use my influence with my husband to get her a license,' and who, Mrs. Tomlinson said, subsequently gave her $500 to be used for that purpose. Mrs. Tomlinson said she gave that money to her husband, who told her he had given it to Commissioner Andrews."

The attention of the members of the Commandery was also called to the fact that Capt. Andrews had sworn that the charge made by Tomlinson was false, and produced testimony to prove that it was improbable, and that it was inconsistent with the uncontradicted proof submitted as to the facts relating to the granting of the license referred to, as to his services and record as a Commissioner of Excise, and as to the record and practice of the Board of Excise, of which he was a member.

Gen. Woodford said that for the purpose of showing that Tomlinson had a motive for making a false charge against him, Capt. Andrews had submitted proof that Tomlinson had a bitter enmity against him, and had repeatedly threatened to be revenged upon him, to "crush him to the earth" and "ruin him"; and the reasons for Mr. Tomlinson's enmity were put in evidence. This testimony as to Mr. Tomlinson's hatred of and threats against Capt. Andrews was not only not contradicted or denied, it was claimed, but much of it was given by Tomlinson, who testified that his enmity against Capt. Andrews was so great that he did not think he could "ever get square with him." It was stated to the commandery that Mrs. Tomlinson also gave testimony tending to show her unfriendly feeling toward Capt. Andrews, and that Capt. Andrews's denial of the charge was uncontradicted, except by Tomlinson.

Documentary proof from the records of the Board of Excise, uncontradicted and unquestioned, to show that Tomlinson swore falsely, was put in evidence.

Gen. Woodford said:

Capt. Andrews expressed a desire that everything known or alleged against him that was not contained in the specifications should be in-

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DENNIS M. WYGANT MISSING

No Stock Found in the Produce Commission Merchant's Store—Attachments for About $9,000.

Dennis M. Wygant, a well-known produce commission merchant at 265 Washington Street, has been absent from his store since Saturday, and he is said to have left the city. He has many creditors.

A Deputy Sheriff took charge of his place of business yesterday on attachments for about $9,000. He found nothing except a safe in the place, all the stock having been removed.

Mr. Wygant's disappearance was a great surprise to the trade, and his friends can account for it only on the ground that his mind has become unsettled by the strain of business cares.

He has been in business since 1880, and always stood well in the trade. He did a large business in country produce, grapes, pineapples, &c., and was supposed to be worth at least $20,000. He attended to his business very closely, and was at his store early and late. He was at his store, it is said, on Saturday as usual, but he did not appear on Monday.

His creditors began to make inquiries on Tuesday, with the result that attachments were entered against him yesterday. They were obtained on the ground that he had departed from the State. The largest attachment was for $5,925 in favor of the People's Bank for cash advanced. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who obtained the attachment for the bank, said yesterday that they understood that a son of Mr. Wygant had received a letter from his father saying that he could not face his creditors; that he wanted to get away from them, and that before the son would receive the letter he would be in the far West. Charles and Benjamin Hertzog have obtained an attachment for $2,500.

Mr. Wygant's financial troubles are attributed, in a large measure, to losses on grapes this season. He handled carloads of grapes from up the Hudson and Western New-York, and, it is said, that the prices were so low and expenses of handling them so large, that no money was made in selling them. He was reputed to have a fine farm at Marlborough, N. Y., but it could not be learned yesterday whether he owned it.

Mr. Wygant is President of the Barclay Street Refrigerating Warehouse Company of 219 Washington Street. He was elected two years ago on account of his good reputation in the trade, and he served without salary. He was a small stockholder in the company. It was positively stated yesterday that he had not involved the company in any way, and that it was not affected at all by his troubles.

GOLD OFFERED TO THE TREASURY

Conditions Are Such That the Government Cannot Accept—Terms of the Offer Will Be Strictly Observed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Since Secretary Carlisle's offer to pay express charges both ways for gold deposited, in order to build up the gold reserve, slightly over $500,000 in gold has been deposited in conformity with the offer.

Many millions of dollars of gold have been offered by National banks, but the conditions attached have been such that Secretary Carlisle has declined to receive it. For instance, $700,000 in gold was offered by Louisville (Ky.) banks. The gold was of light weight and the banks wanted it accepted at its face and not its bullion value. Many banks in Western Sub-Treasury cities offered to deposit gold if they were given a credit in New York.

The terms of the original offer expressly preclude this being done, as it was not the intent of the Treasury to assume the expense of exchange for National banks. The offer states that the gold should be deposited in the nearest Sub-Treasury by the depositor and currency would be forwarded in exchange, the Treasury paying express charges both ways. It did not contemplate the deposit of gold in one Sub-Treasury city and the delivery of currency therefor in another Sub-Treasury city at Government expense.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day, with all withdrawals out, is $78,965,966.

No Withdrawals of Gold.

There were no withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and $50,000 came in for deposit.

Currency transfers to New-Orleans for use in moving the cotton crop amounted to $195,000.

While it is assumed that gold will be exported by Saturday's steamers, bankers noted with much satisfaction yesterday a declining tendency in rates for foreign exchange. Sales of bills were reported at prices below quoted rates. Concessions need not be large to prevent exports.

TO PREVENT LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA

Gov. O'Ferrall Makes Suggestions in His Message to Legislators.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Virginia Assembly met at noon to-day. The officers nominated in caucus were elected. Gov. O'Ferrall, in his annual message, declares that the financial condition of Virginia is excellent, and the settlement of the State's debt with the creditors is so satisfactory that no contention will probably be renewed on the subject.

He asks for generous appropriations for pensioning Confederate veterans and widows. He invokes the power of the Legislature to stamp out lynching, and recommends the passage of an act requiring every county or city to pay into the Treasury of the State, for the benefit of the public free-school fund, the sum of $200 for each 1,000 of its population, not exceeding $10,000, for every lynching which may occur within its limits, and that the expense of the military called to protect a prisoner from violence shall be refunded to the State by the locality where the affair occurs. He suggests that the penalty for criminal assault or attempted criminal assault be death.

He asks that prizefighting be made a felony, and calls for a special act to break up lawlessness in that portion of the State opposite the District of Columbia.

ROBERT MONROE FINED FOR ASSAULT

Jury Found Him Guilty, but Strongly Recommended Mercy.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Robert Monroe was to-day fined $250 by County Judge Wilmot M. Smith, the jury having rendered a verdict of guilty of attempted assault in the third degree, with a strong recommendation of mercy. Monroe is a well-known New-York theatrical man, and is a brother of George W. Monroe, the actor. He was charged with stabbing William Harris, proprietor of the Foster House, at Sayville, in July, 1894.

Monroe pleaded self-defense, and said that Harris had provoked the assault. The defense endeavored to show that Harris was a troublesome character.

Mail Wagons for Package Collection.

Two new mail wagons were put into service yesterday for the collection of newspapers and packages in the down-town section of the city. Postmaster Dayton inspected them, and was much pleased with their appearance. The wagons will serve on two routes—one from Twenty-third Street to the Battery, on the west side, and the other from the Battery to Franklin Street, on the east side. The wagons are similar to the ordinary smaller mail wagons, excepting that the driver and his assistant sit inside.

Work Begun on a New Cruiser.

CAMDEN, Dec. 4.—Work on the new cruiser, No. 13, the first to be built in this State since the war, was begun at Dialogue's shipyards, in this city, this morning. The contract calls for the completion of the vessel in fifteen months.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Stylish, seasonable, and low priced. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

VON KILANYI IS DEAD

The Great Producer of Living Pictures Succumbs to Consumption.

COULD NOT BEHOLD HIS TRIUMPH

Stricken Just Before the Production of His Glyptorama on Which He Had Spent Two Years' Hard Work.

Edouard von Kilanyi, poser of living pictures, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in his home, 221 West Fortieth Street, of bronchial consumption.

Kilanyi was the first to see the pleasing and money-making possibilities of living representations of the works of master artists, and to present them to the American public. He set New-York a-craze for them two years ago when his first series was put on the stage at the Garden Theatre. His imitators at once became numerous, and from one end of the country to the other living pictures were the fad of theatrical managers and the amateurs of churches and society.

Kilanyi, when he saw the popularity of his creations, at once began to work on the idea that immensity in living pictures would be the proper thing with which to revive the public favor when, as is always the case in regard to novelty, it became satiated with the original. And so he began to plan the glyptorama, a marvel in mechanism and the number of models it requires.

The glyptorama was a success at Koster & Bial's Monday night—so great a success that the spectators called time and again for Kilanyi, its inventor.

But Kilanyi did not respond. He was at home and the hand of death had already touched him. He had not seen the last few rehearsals, but he had been most minute in his directions to those who were doing things for him.

Kilanyi's health began to fail about three months ago, when he caught a severe cold. He was deep then in mechanics, and the study of light and color effects for his glyptorama. He took little heed of his ailment, and stuck to his work early and late.

The cold soon developed into bronchial consumption, and Kilanyi's strength began to wane. He still persisted in the perfection of his glyptorama. All last week, when the final details were being looked after at Koster & Bial's, and when rehearsals were being held three times a day, the master was there, ordering and suggesting, making changes in the machinery, and arranging the models with the skill of a thorough artist.

He was scarcely able last Friday to crawl to the stage, and when he reached it he sank exhausted into a chair. He could not speak above a whisper, but he staid all through the rehearsal and transmitted his orders through one of his assistants.

He went home to die. When the time for the first public presentation of the pictures of the glyptorama came, its creator sat in an easy chair, propped by pillows, nervous and querulous. As soon as the last picture had been shown, his assistant hurried to his house and told him how the spectators had shouted for Kilanyi.

Kilanyi started to his feet, smiled, and fainted. He grew rapidly worse, and died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A little while before the end came his whole mind was occupied with his pictures. He put his hands over his eyes and called, one by one, the titles of the great groupings.

"Oh, why can't I see them?" he almost sobbed; "the best work of my life!"

Albert Bial was with him when he died.

Kilanyi was of a family of actors. He was born forty-three years ago, in Dieben, a village in Hungary, between Pressburg and Buda-Pesth. His mother was ballet mistress at the Victoria Theatre, in Berlin, and he was thus enabled to familiarize himself with stage management and effects.

When he was in his teens he learned to be a scene painter, and won much credit for original and clever combinations on canvas. Being of inventive genius and ambition, he was not content to spend his life in the profession of scene painting, and when he was twenty-five years old he originated a spectacular production and introduced it in small towns in Hungary, where it was well received.

He began later to give exhibitions of living pictures, and was so successful in the groupings of subjects that he decided to go to Germany, and in March, 1892, he gave the first large production of living pictures at the Reichshallen Theatre in Berlin. The house was not a large one, but the production proved very successful and was enthusiastically received.

He went to Paris the following year and gave a production of living pictures at the Eldorado. Although the spectators here were not as enthusiastic as were those in Berlin, the representations were very well appreciated. Then he tried London in 1894 and produced his pictures in the Palace Theatre. Here he made a decided hit, and it was at this time that he came under the notice of American theatrical managers. Then he came over to New-York and produced his pictures at the Garden Theatre.

He was hard at work at this time perfecting the glyptorama, working out in his mind the details of the mechanism and of color effects. This was hard work, and it was still more difficult to materialize his ideas, as he lacked the necessary money and could not find any capitalists to back him.

It was only a few months ago that he had an interview with Mr. Bial, who first refused to embark in the undertaking of producing the glyptorama, but subsequently came to the conclusion that there was money in it, and put in $7,000, Kilanyi holding one-half interest in the scheme.

The glyptorama was produced again last evening, and Mr. Bial thought best not to make any announcement of its creator's death from the stage, so as not to cast any gloom over the place.

Kilanyi's funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon, and the body will probably be sent to his native village. He was not married. His mother and grandmother survive him.

Danville (Va.) War Prison Burned.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 4.—The Sutherlin-Meade Tobacco Factory was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The factory was filled with tobacco, and loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $25,000. The firm was insured for $16,500.

The building was used as a prison during the war.

Two hundred hands were employed in the factory. All escaped.

Five Injured in a Train Wreck.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 4.—A disastrous freight wreck was caused on the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Warwick Creek early this morning, by the engine leaving the track. Fireman Gauge was fatally hurt, and four others severely injured. The engine and fifteen cars were wrecked. There was a bad wreck a few days ago at the same place.

TO BEGIN WORK ON CANALS

The Surveys of the Channels Will Be Made Immediately—All the Water to be Drawn Out of the Erie.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—State Engineer Campbell W. Adams; his deputy, Herschel Roberts, and Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works were in consultation for several hours today with the division and resident engineers and several of the assistant engineers connected with the State Engineers' Department, with reference to carrying out the work of canal improvement under the $9,000,000 appropriation.

It was decided to begin the surveys at once and to put a corps of engineers on each fifteen-mile stretch of the Erie Canal.

With a view of aiding the work of the surveyors, Superintendent Aldridge has decided to draw off the water in the canal before there is a chance for ice formation, which would materially retard the work. This Superintendent Aldridge agreed to at the suggestion of the State Engineer, and the water will all be drawn off after the canal closes to-morrow, with the possible exception of that on the level between Buffalo and Lockport, where it is expected the water will be allowed to remain until the last moment so as not to diminish the water power obtained from that source by the mills at Lockport.

The State Engineers' Department has a definite idea as to the scope of the improvement, and the plans for the same are nearing completion. They were discussed at length to-day, and the views of all were obtained as to the best method of awarding the contracts and regarding the amount of work which should be included in each contract.

It has been decided to deepen the canals only to the minimum limit of nine feet for the Erie, with eight feet over aqueducts and mitre sills, and to seven feet on the Champlain. At least $1,000,000, it was thought, could be used the first year, and the officers believe that the money will be available when the first monthly pay roll is due. Messrs. Adams & Aldridge believe that further legislation is necessary. They propose to consult the Attorney General and ascertain if the canal improvement law can be amended. If it can be, then they will have presented to the Legislature a bill to reduce the time required for advertising each contract from six weeks to two weeks.

MISSING BONDS ARE IN NEW-YORK

Securities of the Town of Gallatin Now in Brokers' Hands — Their Payment Will Be Resisted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—Taxpayers of the town of Gallatin, Columbia County, are agitated by the news that $20,000 of the first series of bonds authorized by the General Bonding act have mysteriously turned up in the hands of stock brokers in New-York, who, as fast as they become due, will call upon the town to pay their face value, with interest. The discovery that the bonds were in New-York was made about two weeks ago by Treasurer Rainey of the Hudson City Savings Institution. An investigation by Supervisor Duntz developed that the bonds had been stolen from the safe at E. J. Brandt's store, which was blown open and robbed by burglars some time ago. It was supposed that the bonds were in the Stissing Bank, at Pine Plains, where the Town Board had directed they should be put. Mr. Brandt deposited them in the bank in 1888, when he was Supervisor from Gallatin. They were bonds that had been called in by the issuing of a new series bearing a lower rate of interest, but had never been canceled.

After the old bonds had been in the Pine Plains Bank for several months, Cashier Bostwick turned them over to Mr. Brandt, stating that he had no room for them. At the request of Supervisor Robert Hinsdale, Mr. Brandt put the bonds in his safe, where they remained at the risk of the town until burglars made off with them. The bonds run from Nos. 51 to 90, both inclusive, and were of the denomination of $500 each.

There is a question whether the town can be held for the value of the bonds, and any attempt to collect will probably be resisted.

FAIR WILL LITIGANTS PAID

The Children of the Late California Multimillionaire Are Buying Off Contestants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—A morning newspaper announces another sensation in the Fair estate. The trustees and executors have discovered that the children of the dead millionaire have stolen a march upon them.

Negotiations between the direct and collateral heirs, which have been in progress for some time, have been brought to a successful conclusion, and the children of Fair have succeeded in buying off those who had a remote prospect of fabulous wealth under the trust.

It cost $400,000 to make the settlement. A loan for that amount was secured at the Nevada Bank. Some of the collateral heirs have already been paid. One of them received his money yesterday and the last will be paid within a few days.

The settlement was consummated quietly and carefully. In the opinion of the lawyers concerned, there is nothing to prevent such an arrangement between the children of Fair and the other adult heirs.

None of the attorneys for the Fair children could be induced to discuss the new phase of the struggle for Fair's millions further than to acknowledge that money was being paid out for the purpose of placating those legatees who might prove troublesome during the litigation. Briefly, but pointedly, they confessed that these heirs were being bought off.

The attorney for the trustees of the estate say they can offer no legal objection to the transaction.

BELIEVED TO BE TRAIN WRECKERS

Men Thought to Have Caused the Preble Disaster Arrested.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The police arrested four men at East Buffalo this morning who, they suspect, were members of the gang that wrecked the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train at Preble, near Cortland, last Sunday night.

When searched at the station house one of them was found to have a switch key in his possession, while one of the others had a Syracuse paper containing an account of the wreck. The prisoners gave the names of Lawrence Sherman, twenty-five years old; Frank Frye, thirty; Anthon Lewatt, twenty-three, and William Lee, twenty-six. All gave their occupations as laborers.

The police decided to send the four to the penitentiary for terms of four months each, and in the meantime their records will be looked into. The Syracuse and Cortland authorities have been notified of the arrests.

W. H. Godward a City Marshal.

W. H. Godward of 449 West Twenty-third Street was yesterday appointed a City Marshal by Mayor Strong. He was assigned to the Eighth Judicial District Court. He succeeds the late James M. Gano, who killed himself.

Mr. Godward had been an insurance agent. He is President of the Chelsea Republican Club, in the Ninth Assembly District.

Lost His Life Through a Joke.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 4.—Jacob Kunkle, a prominent resident of Watts Station, met death in a peculiar manner last evening. He was at the railroad station awaiting a train, and a lad with whom he had been joking pulled his coattail. Losing his balance, Kunkle fell backward on his head, dislocating his neck and dying in five minutes. He had been the manager of a number of furnaces in this section.

An Acceptable Holiday Gift.
A choice Rug from Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

DANCERS ROUTED BY FIRE

Many of Them Trampled On in the Hotel Gables at Ronkonkoma.

CHILDREN CARRIED THROUGH SMOKE

Personal Effects of J. C. Simms' Guests Ruined—The Hotel Destroyed and Neighboring Buildings Damaged.

RONKONKOMA, L. I., Dec. 4.—While a ball was in progress at the Hotel Gables on the shore of Lake Rokonkoma last night, fire was spreading throughout the upper floor of the building. When the alarm was given there was a wild scramble to escape from the burning building and in the rush many persons were thrown down and trampled upon. It was impossible to control the fire, and the hotel and its contents, including the effects of a number of the guests, were destroyed.

The hotel was a frame structure, and three stories high. It was a very ornamental building and was the only hotel on the lake front. It was a very popular Summer resort. It was leased last Spring for ten years by J. C. Simms of Georgia. The season had been remarkably successful, and a number of guests had remained until late. Guests kept going and coming, and the hotel remained open.

Proprietor Simms decided to give a ball to his guests, their friends, and the residents of surrounding villages before closing the house and returning with his family to his Winter home. Nearly two hundred persons responded to the invitations sent out and the ball promised to be a big success. A large number of persons drove here in their own carriages, while others came by train from New-York and Brooklyn, and from Long Island towns. The hotel parlors were crowded, and dancing had been enjoyed by nearly everybody present.

As the hotel was built only for Summer occupancy it was fitted with several big open fireplaces, to be used should a cold spell of weather be encountered toward the end of the season. Big log fires were built last night in these fireplaces in order to warm the house. The fires were kindled early and the brisk wind blowing kept the logs crackling throughout the early evening.

The fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock. While the majority of the guests fled at once, a few took chances and sought their wraps.

The exit became jammed with frightened men and women, and several were thrown down and slightly injured by being trampled upon by the others. The few permanent guests in the house, some of whom had children in bed on the second floor, made a rush for their apartments, and were none too soon. They were met by clouds of smoke in the upper hallway, and gained their rooms with difficulty. Those who had little ones hastily wrapped them up in the bed clothes and fled, making no effort to save their personal effects, while the others managed to save a portion of their personal property.

When the alarm was given, E. H. Newton and a corps of assistants were preparing the supper for the guests. Mr. Newton, with several of his assistants, made for the upper floors of the hotel to locate the fire and learn its extent, but they were beaten back by the intense heat and smoke. Mr. Newton's coat caught fire and he saved himself from serious injury by ripping it off and leaving it behind him. Others who endeavored to fight the flames had narrow escapes.

The hotel was finished in hard wood, and this proved good food for the flames, which spread rapidly throughout the building. Shortly after it was discovered the fire burst through the roof with a roar, and the columns of flame attracted attention in the surrounding country, and hundreds of farmers and others hurried to the scene. Their presence was of little use, as there is no fire department in this place, and, there were no appliances at hand with which to fight the fire.

When the fire had spread throughout the hotel it was found that the Casino and barns were threatened. It took some time to get all the horses and carriages out of the barns, but they were saved.

Then those present set about to save the Casino and stables. There was a large tank of water on top of the Casino. A line of hose was run from that and the building and the stables were wetted down. While this work was in progress a new danger threatened the volunteer firemen and assembled spectators. One of the big brick chimneys of the hotel toppled over and just missed a crowd.

The hose from the Casino had to be abandoned for a time, and that building caught fire. The blaze was extinguished, but in a short time it started again. After a hard battle and a liberal use of water, the Casino was saved. The barn caught fire once, but it was also saved. Many of those fighting the fire were slightly burned, while several had narrow escapes from falling timbers and debris.

The burned hotel cost, without the furniture, $25,000. It is estimated that the furnishings were worth $10,000, making a total loss of $35,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The guests who lost effects in the fire could not estimate their loss. Several of them lost money as well as clothing. The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the chimneys bursting because of the heat.

PECULIAR INSURANCE CONTROVERSY

Question Whether the Fire Caused the Collapse or Vice Versa.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—A peculiar controversy has developed between the insurance companies and concerns burned out during Tuesday's big fire.

There is a question as to whether the fire was caused by the collapse of a floor or the collapse was caused by the fire.

The employes of Schnull & Co., the chief losers, claim that the flames broke out after the collapse. The insurance companies, taking this as their clue, may refuse to pay the policies, which do not insure against damage caused by a collapse. As the loss is $500,000, a legal fight is probable.

Will Argue in the Affirmative.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—At a mass meeting of students of the University of Pennsylvania held to-day it was decided to accept the affirmative in the third annual debate between Cornell and the university. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a National university at Washington."

Death Caused by a Playful Horse.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Prince of Pineville, Oswego County, while on his way to Copenhagen, died suddenly this morning, as the effect of excitement from attempting to control a playful horse. He was eighty years old.

MUNICH'S GAIN FROM LOUIS STERN

Exorbitant Bail Exacted from a New-York Merchant for Alleged Irreverence at Kissingen Spa Forfeited.

MUNICH, Dec. 4.—The sum of 80,000 marks, the amount of bail given by Louis Stern of New-York for his appearance to undergo the penalty imposed upon him for insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, last Summer, was to-day declared forfeited. Mr. Stern's respite had elapsed.

Mr. Stern was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 600 marks.

AFTER JUDGE PECKHAM'S PLACE

Leading Jurists Who Want to Go Upon the State Bench—Judge Vann Has Strong Indorsement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—An exciting canvass is already underway for the place on the Court of Appeals bench which is to be vacated by Judge Peckham in the event of his confirmation as United States Supreme Court Justice.

Shortly after the arrival of the Governor at the executive chamber this morning Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, accompanied by Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, waited upon the Governor and had a conference over the anticipated vacancy. Justice Williams pleaded his own cause.

Later in the day County Judge Dunmore of Oneida presented a petition signed by twenty-odd lawyers of Oneida County urging the appointment of Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse to the prospective vacancy.

Following close after him were Francis Hendricks and Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse. While they did not come to urge the candidacy of Justice Vann, they nevertheless, put in a good word for him. Mr. Hiscock was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District, and hopes to success Justice Vann if the latter is named by the Governor for the Appellate bench.

The Vann petitions are printed and ask for Justice Vann's appointment in the event of the resignation of Judge Peckham.

Eighth District lawyers have presented the name of Manly C. Green of Buffalo, and Albany lawyers, believing that the place belongs to Albany, are bestirring themselves. In some quarters ex-Judge Edwin Countryman's name is mentioned. Judge Countryman, his friends say, has no politics, and if named for the temporary vacancy he will probably be nominated by both Democrats and Republicans next Fall.

Think Vann's Chances Good.

Republicans in this city, who enjoy the confidence of Gov. Morton and ex-Senator Platt, believe that Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse will be appointed by Gov. Morton to succeed Judge Peckham on the Court of Appeals bench. Should this be done, the same Republicans believe that Frank H. Hiscock of the same city, a member of the Republican State Committee, and a candidate for the Supreme bench before the Judicial Convention last September, will be selected to succeed Judge Vann.

The appointment of a successor to Judge Peckham, it is said, will be made immediately after the latter is confirmed by the Senate. No one doubts that this will be done soon, and that the new Judge of the Court of Appeals will be ready to take his seat by Jan. 1, when Judge Martin will succeed Judge Earl.

DIVISION HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

St. Lawrence County Must Have a New Apportionment.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The news was received here to-day that the General Term had ordered a new apportionment of St. Lawrence County. Another election will have to be held.

For years there has been strife between Ogdensburg and Gouverneur Republicans. When the revised Constitution was adopted in 1894 St. Lawrence County was given two Assemblymen, and this necessitated a division of the county. The subject of the division by the County Board caused a bitter clash, but Ogdensburg won.

Ex-Surrogate V. H. Abbott of this place brought an appeal from the action of the Board of Supervisors, and Justice Stover of the Supreme Court sustained the action of the board at a hearing last Summer. Meanwhile, an election was held. Ira C. Miles of Edwards was elected Assemblyman in the First District, and Martin B. Ives of Potsdam, in the Second, both being Republicans.

Under to-day's decision neither man can take the office.

STRIKING SCHOOL CHILDREN TRIUMPH

The Board of Education Tried to Send Them Out of the District.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—The striking school children of Springfield, with the assistance of their parents, have won a victory.

The Board of Education of Springfield ordered a portion of the scholars in the school district to make application for admission to the school at Branch Mills. As this school is some distance from the homes of a majority of the transferred pupils, they rebelled. They remained away from school altogether.

The Board of Education last night decided to hire a room in Springfield and fit it up as a classroom and install Miss Lulu Howard as teacher.

BEER WILL BE HIGHER IN CHICAGO

The Big Brewers Have Formed a Pool to Advance Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Many of the leading brewers of Chicago and Milwaukee who sell beer in Chicago have entered into a pool.

Four million barrels of beer are produced in Chicago yearly, and now fifty-one of the fifty-two companies, which sell it have agreed to work on the same plan. But one company is holding out.

The result of the pool will be that beer will be put up to $5 a barrel. The Milwaukee brewers are the Pabst, Vel Blatz, and Schlitz companies. The big Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis is also included.

Miss Southgate Much Improved.

The house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital reported yesterday that Miss Helen Southgate of 1,270 Madison Avenue, who was knocked down Tuesday by a truck at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, was very much improved and in no danger.

Jacob Freytag of 537 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, the driver of the truck, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, at the Harlem Court, yesterday, and held in $2,500 bail for examination Saturday.

Judge Childs's Condition Improved.

MEDINA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Judge Henry A. Childs, whose appointment as Appellate Justice of the Second Department of the Supreme Court, with that of Judge Merwin of Utica, was announced yesterday, has been seriously ill at his home here, but his physicians say he has now passed the danger point, and hopes of a speedy recovery are entertained.

Blunder of the Associated Press.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 4.—The dispatch sent out from here last night and afterward taken up by The Chicago Associated Press relative to the wholesale poisoning of negroes, was an idle rumor, with no foundation in fact.

Brooklyn Democratic Primaries.

The primaries of the Shepard organization of Brooklyn will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 12. The regular Democrats will hold their primaries Dec. 20.

POLICIES ARE WIDE APART

The President and Congress Not Likely to Agree.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO BE PROMINENT

Reed Hopeless of Assistance from the Senate to Enact New Revenue Measures.

CONTESTS FOR PLACES ON COMMITTEES

The Speaker Much Embarrassed over the Selection of Suitable Men for Chairmanships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It is perfectly evident to-day, now that the message of the President has been read and commented upon by the newspapers and men who assist newspaper readers and the followers of leaders to obtain opinions, that the President and the Congress are sure to be wide apart about policies, and that the burden of providing remedies must be taken up voluntarily by the legislative branch, and by the majority party in the House. The President's proposition that the chief cause of our National troubles is to be found in our monetary system is repudiated by the Republicans at once. They insist that the industrial depression, the reduced gold supply, the loss of confidence in our securities are all attributable to a reduction of taxation and excessive loss of revenue.

Holding an opinion so opposed to that apparently held by the President, the Republicans are disposed to be resentful because the President expressed unconcern about the revenues, and did not even ask for increased internal revenue taxes. It would be the policy and programme of the majority in the House to go on at once to pass bills to provide an immediate increase of customs and internal taxes, even if it were sure that the President would veto such bills, if it were at all sure of its strength in the Senate. In that body, however, a majority cannot be depended upon for Republican purposes. One may be drummed up for organization, but when it comes to be summoned for the tariff bills or money bills, and particularly for bills affecting the character of money, it cannot be held together.

There is no doubt that Mr. Reed has come to the conclusion that it would be hopeless to depend upon the Senate for help, and that his caucus speech which forecasts a programme of rest, was made with a vision of a divided and impotent Senate vexing his soul. Such conservative Republicans as Mr. Dingley of Maine share the view of Mr. Reed, and while Mr. Dingley regrets with amazement that the President did not say that there should be an increase of revenue, he is so anxious to see the condition of the country and its Treasury improved that he will co-operate heartily with his party in attempting halfway measures it if be found to be impossible to secure the larger measures that he, as a protectionist, would prefer to see passed.

Foreign Relations Prominent.

The random discussion of our relations with other nations having begun in the Senate, it is probable, in the absence of any other business, to engage the attention of orators for days together. Venezuela attracts many members of both houses, some of them informed, others merely excited and enthusiastic, about the Monroe doctrine. But even the dullest critic of the Administration is not so stupid to-day as to find fault with the position of the President in that matter. He went as far as he could go. The answer of Lord Salisbury to Secretary Olney's note is about due here, but is it learned to-day from London that it refuses to submit to arbitration the territory in dispute beyond the Schomburgk lines. Such a response as that threatens to put the United States to a test of the sincerity of its pretensions. What shall be done after the answer is received remains for the Congress to decide. To insist by force would be for the President to exercise a degree of power not granted him. The Congress instructed the President in the course he has pursued. Following the course prescribed has brought on something like a crisis. It is for Congress to find the way out of it.

Should the House and the Senate, after ascertaining that Great Britain would refuse to submit her claims in Venezuela to arbitration, desire, the President might notify Great Britain that violation of the territory of Venezuela would be considered as hostile and would come so near to a declaration of war as to make it advisable to consider our ability to make a demonstration to support our position. It is not believed that Great Britain is prepared to part with our good will or our trade in order to retain the land beyond the Schomburgk line which Great Britain has only recently asserted a right to hold. The chance that other embarrassments might engage the attention of the Government much nearer home would possibly prove effective in restraining a too severe trial of the patience of the United States.

Speaker Reed's Trouble.

None of these things appears to distress Mr. Reed half so much as the make-up of some committees and the placing of a few men. For instance, being from Maine, and being the Speaker, he hesitates to give Mr. Dingley the Ways and Means, Mr. Boutelle the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Milliken the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Yet the three members named are all entitled to the places enumerated. Three score or more members, mostly new and untried, desire good places on the River and Harbor Committee, although but fifteen at most can be accommodated. Mr. Reed today jokingly offered a place on that committee to ex-Representative Sperry of Connecticut, remarking

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES, HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

people whom they had been compelled to meet, under the Reed rules, on going into the corridor lobbies. As Mr. Reed would not have the rules modified before adoption, the old rule of exclusion was revived. He says that he will make a new arrangement, either by restricting the use of the lobby or a part of it, or by providing another convenient room in which members and correspondents may meet.

The Newspaper "Clerks."

Another matter also of importance, which he is considering before final action, is the rule adopted unanimously at a meeting of the body of correspondents, under which all legislative employes are refused the privilege of the press galleries. Under the provision of law allowing Senators and Representatives to employ personal clerks, it begins to look as if a large proportion of the members would be tempted to name some newspaper men as their secretaries, and then nominate them as special correspondents for places in the gallery. Men have come here who admit that they could not have afforded to come unless they were assured of pay from the Government in addition to the pay given them by their newspapers. This sort of competition with newspapers not partly dependent upon Government partnership would soon bring to Washington if it was not discouraged a throng of men so great as to exceed the capacity of the press galleries, and so subject to the suspicion that their utterances were personally controlled by Senators or Representatives that their writings would exert little influence or provoke little hostility. Senator Blackburn, for the Senate Committee on Rules, has approved the rule, and Mr. Reed, who has not denounced it, will dispose of it after further consideration.

WOOL GROWERS AFTER A BOUNTY.

A Duty on Sheep Products to be Asked in Any Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A meeting of wool growers and wool dealers, called by William Lawrence, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, was held here to-day. Ten or a dozen persons were present.

There was a general interchange of views upon the necessity of incorporating a duty on wool in any tariff measure proposed in Congress, and a committee of five was appointed to examine a memorial to Congress submitted by Judge Lawrence, asking that the duty on wool be restored.

Accompanying the memorial will be a great quantity of statistics, showing the effect of the removal of the tariff upon the sheep and wool industries of the country, the whole making a large document.

STARTS ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE

The Comanche Saluted as She Passes Down to the Narrows—Well Equipped for Passengers.

The Comanche; the Clyde Line's new flier that is expected to reduce the time between this port and Jacksonville twenty-four hours, started on her maiden voyage yesterday. She is fitted with all latest improvements. Much taste has been displayed in her interior arrangements, and her decorations in cream white and gold make her very attractive. Her carpeting is pleasing and harmonizes with her decorations and woodwork trimmings.

The Comanche has accommodations for 200 first-class passengers. She took out yesterday 257 passengers, all told.

The staterooms are all roomy and well lighted and ventilated. The berths are extra large, the lower being double and the upper single. The dining room seats 150 and the social hall and smoking rooms are very large and handsomely furnished in hard wood.

Capt. Pennington, the Commodore Captain of the line, has been placed in command of the Comanche, and his staff of officers consists of those who are the most efficient men and have been the longest in the company's service.

The Comanche is the latest passenger steamship built by the Cramps at their Philadelphia yard. She is 350 feet long, 46 feet beam, and has four decks. Her great beam enabled her builders to construct a wide and commodious promenade deck without in any way affecting the size of her staterooms.

When she swung into the stream from Pier 29 East River yesterday she was saluted by all the river craft.

HOLMES'S COUNSEL TO ANSWER DEC. 14

Shoemaker Must Show Why He Should Not Be Disbarred.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Judge Thayer to-day served a rule upon William A. Shoemaker, one of the counsel for the convicted murderer H. H. Holmes directing him to show cause why he should not be disbarred. The rule is returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Dec. 14.

The cause for the action is the false affidavit by Blanche Hannigan, which was fabricated and presented to the Court during the trial of Holmes.

HOOD'S PILLS CURE LIVER ILLS

Simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing pain or gripe. 25 cents.

SNUB FOR JOHN SHERMAN

Free-Coinage Men Dictate Terms to the Republicans.

THE QUESTION OF REORGANIZATION

A Forgotten Rule Which May Aid Republicans in Securing the Senate Committees—No Plan Yet Formulated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The desire of the free-coinage Republican Senators to reorganize the Senate on lines most advantageous to themselves has been a source of great annoyance to the other Republicans, and has thus far prevented any affirmative action in the two caucuses held. The free-silver men first gave their party associates to understand on Monday that they were disposed to make trouble. They were aided to a considerable extent by several Senators from the East, who have their eyes upon desirable committee places.

When Mr. Sherman was made Chairman of the caucus, he expressed the opinion that it would be folly for the Republicans to attempt to reorganize the Senate at present. He advocated a waiting policy and suggested that a committee of nine be appointed to consult with the Democrats to the end that the vacancies on the committees might be filled. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution embodying this suggestion, and it was supported by Messrs. Hale, Aldrich, and other Republicans representing the conservative element. Senators Proctor, Dubois, Gallinger, and Pettigrew, representing the young element, objected to this, and insisted that they should proceed at once to reorganize the Senate and take charge, if possible. This compelled the withdrawal of Mr. Hoar's resolution.

This was the situation which made a failure of the first caucus. It was understood at the time that the opposition of Mr. Sherman and those who voted with him against the Dubois-Pettigrew programme was due to their conviction that the Finance Committee would, in the event of a reorganization, be made up with a majority of silver men.

The caucus held to-day opened with the silver Republicans determined to carry their point. Mr. Sherman claimed the right to appoint the committee to arrange the committee list for the party. After a discussion which was not altogether harmonious, a compromise proposition was agreed to which is regarded as in the interest of the younger element.

Mr. Proctor proposed that the Chairman of the caucus, Mr. Sherman, should appoint the committee of nine to make committee assignments, but that the committee of nine selected should first be reported to a full caucus for approval or change. This proposition was not especially complimentary to Mr. Sherman, but he and his associates realized that nothing better could be secured and they acquiesced with as good grace as they could muster.

The silver Republicans and their allies from the East, who are looking after good committee assignments, say that they will not modify their position in the least, being confident of their ability to compel compliance with their desires.

The question of the reorganization of the Senate did not enter into the discussion at to-day's caucus. Several Republican Senators, with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day, said it would probably be some time before this question came up for final settlement.

The impression is abroad that a few Democrats would like to see the Republicans assume charge of legislation. The statement was made to-day that if the question should come to the front at any time in the near future enough Democrats would absent themselves from the Chamber to give the Republicans a clear field. This is not generally credited. The Democrats are now in possession of the chief committee places and they will be flying in the face of all precedent if they relinquish control just because there are more Republicans than Democrats on the Senate roll.

An interesting point came to the front to-day in connection with the subject of reorganization. A newspaper man of an inquiring turn of mind made the discovery that Senate Rule 24 apparently gives the Republicans power to reorganize the committees without any outside aid. This rule reads as follows:

In the appointment of the standing committees the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the Chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

There are 42 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 6 Populists in the Senate, not counting Mr. Dupont of Delaware. The Republicans have a plurality, and it is held by Republican Senators, whose attention has been directed to this rule, that under it there will be nothing to prevent the reorganization of the committee on Republican lines. While the Chairman could not be elected, these Republicans hold that the majority of the committee could designate a member to act as Chairman.

Mr. Aldrich, who was once Chairman of the Committee on Rules, said this afternoon that this particular rule had never before come under his notice. He is of opinion that it may help the Republicans solve the problem now confronting them in case it shall be determined to proceed with the plan of reorganization favored by many on that side of the Chamber. Mr. Harris, who is considered an authority on the Senate rules, says that the construction of committees under this rule would clearly be unconstitutional.

The discovery has caused considerable excitement in the Senate, and it may lead to some interesting developments. The silver Republicans declare that they will have to be recognized in any scheme of reorganization, and that the Finance Committee must be reorganized, if at all, on free silver lines. Altogether, the situation, so far as the Senate Republicans are concerned, is very interesting.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Recess Appointments Renewed—Senate Takes No Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of United States Judges, Marshals, and Attorneys made during the recess of Congress. Included in these are those of Walter E. Faison of North Carolina, to be Solicitor for the Department of State, William M. Springer of Illinois, Judge of the Northern District, and Constantine B. Kilgore of Texas, for the Southern District of Indian Territory; and William L. Marbury, United States Attorney for the District of Maryland. Mr. Marbury was nominated during the last Congress, but the Senate took no action.

Charles R. McKenny of North St. Paul, Minn., was to-day appointed Enrolling Clerk of the House for the Fifty-fourth Congress. He held the same position in the Fifty-first Congress.

Claude A. O. Russell of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, Interior Department, has resigned, and Alexander D. Lunt of New-York has been promoted to the vacancy.

The Senate, in executive session, did nothing but refer to the proper committees the recess appointments sent in to-day.

THREE BOYS STOLE AND MELTED TYPE

Found by a Railroad Detective at a Bonfire in a Meadow.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 4.—John Smith, sixteen years old, of 200 Eighth Street; Aspinwall Fuller, sixteen years old, of 64 Fifth Street, this city, and George Brown, nineteen years old, who says he has no home, were arrested in this city to-day for breaking into a freight car of the Lond Island Railroad Company and stealing seven boxes of type, weighing 280 pounds.

Detectives employed by the railroad company found the boys melting the type in a bonfire in an open meadow. Nearly three boxes of the type had been melted. The other four boxes could not be found, but are believed to have been buried in a swamp near the scene of the robbery.

The boys confessed that they had stolen the type and promised to show where the missing boxes were hidden. They intended to melt all the type and sell it for old metal. They will be arraigned for examination to-morrow morning.

New Novelties in Silverware

Suitable for Christmas Gifts, at reasonable prices.

Buy of the Makers.

R. WALLACE & SONS CO.,

Manufacturers,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Factories: Wallingford, Conn.

WORK FOR SOUND CURRENCY

WHAT THE REFORM CLUB COMMITTEE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Literature Distributed and the Outlook for the Future—Trustees of the Club Elected.

At a meeting of the Reform Club on Tuesday night, Charles S. Fairchild, Louis Windmüller, Wallace Macfarlane, Edwin Baldwin, and Calvin Tomkins were elected Trustees for the ensuing year.

The club's Committee on Sound Currency, of which Mr. Fairchild is Chairman, submitted a report of its year's work, in which were mentioned the meetings at which currency-reform addresses were made and the manner in which the committee expended its funds for publications and meetings to further its object.

The series of publications which the committee issued consists of twenty-four pamphlets, of which a total of 1,637,000 copies were distributed. The works constituting the series and their authors are as follows:

"National and State Banks," Horace White; "Canadian Bank Note Currency," L. Carroll Root; "Bimetallism in History," Henry L. Nelson; "The World's Currencies," R. P. Rothwell; "New-York Bank Currency," L. Carroll Root; "The Currency Famine of 1893," John De Witt Warner; "The People's Money," W. L. Trenholm; "Scotch Bank Currency," Adam Smith; "Our Paper Currency," W. Dodsworth; "States as Bankers," L. Carroll Root; "Coin's Financial Fool," Horace White; "A Financial Catechism," Frederick Perry Powers; "New-England Bank Currency," L. Carroll Root; "The Bullion Report," Parliament Committee, (1810;) "A Stable Monetary Standard," Henry Farquhar; "'Free Coinage' Dissected," John De Witt Warner; "United States Coinage and Currency Laws," "'Bimetallism' in France," W. A. Shaw; "Quality of Money and Wages," Frank L. McVey; "Executive Committee Report," "Sound Currency Illustrated," "Gold Movements in 1894 and 1895," Worthington Ford; "Silver Monometallism Exposed," "Merchant," and "United States Currency Statistics."

In speaking of the most important part of its work, the Committee on Sound Currency says:

In April last we commenced supplying broadside supplements sufficient to accompany the full editions of co-operating local papers in every part of the country. In this way sound currency literature was carried direct to the homes of rural vote.

This branch of our work has steadily grown in extent and importance, and, in the opinion of your committee, is, perhaps, of all the branches of our propaganda work the one by which the greatest permanent effect is secured at the least expense in just those quarters where educational propaganda is most needed. It is an unrivaled means of putting into the hands of rural voters—in the well settled counties of the most critical States in just the shape in which it will be welcomed and read by them—a full supply of sound currency argument and illustration. Its effective influence may be somewhat appreciated when it is remembered that it is just these papers the subscribers of each of which are in the main readers of no other periodical.

Finding that the broadsides were in general better adapted to papers of smaller circulation, a constant effort has been made to extend this work among the smaller local papers in the South, the West, and Southwest.

The newspapers thus supplied by us have been as follows: In New-England, 21, with a circulation of 26,600; the Middle States, 88, circulation, 83,100; Southern States, 323, circulation, 165,000; North Central States, 78, circulation, 116,800; Northwestern States, 60, circulation, 54,200; Southwest, 136, circulation, 93,800; Pacific States, 15, circulation, 17,900—making a total of 917 papers, with an aggregate circulation of 557,400. Through these papers some 2,650,000 printed sheets have been distributed.

Counting "plate" matter supply, (for which some, though, are explained above, very little deduction should be made from the gross figures given below,) the number of documents issued, either as pamphlets or "broadsides," or otherwise, has amounted to an equal extent, to which the committee has given circulation since the beginning of its work for the year is approximately as follows: "Sound-currency" pamphlets, 1,637,000; "broadside" newspaper pages, 2,640,000; "plate" matter, newspaper pages, 5,000,000; reprints and miscellaneous documents through supply bureau, 125,000; speeches, Carlisle, &c., (not including the much greater number lately furnished at expense of others,) 300,000; making a total of 9,700,000—the current average on the above basis of documents issued being 950,000 per month. The majority of these have been illustrated, and less than one-fourth of them have been those of statistical and literary character, which our friends have too frequently assumed to be the only ones issued by us. Taken as a whole, indeed, there could scarcely be a more thoroughly practical line of matter of literature.

In mentioning the committee's progress and plans the report says:

This committee proposes to agitate for the prompt payment and final retirement of our legal-tender notes. It proposes to do this without reference to what, if any, new plan of bank-note currency shall be adopted. We are confident that, with our present banking and credit facilities, any possible unfavorable results from the retirement of our legal-tender paper as fast as it could be withdrawn by redemption would be more than compensated by the accession of business confidence which such a programme would assure. The committee recognizes that our bank-note system is rigid, inadequate, and fatally vicious in its entanglement of political with financial considerations, and it therefore hopes and expects that a safe and adequate system will be promptly developed; but it considers the adoption of some definite plan for the retirement of our legal-tender notes as the aim first and foremost to be kept in mind; and to this work invites the co-operation of every friend of sound currency.

The report concludes with a statement that the outlook is most encouraging, and that the deep interest which has been aroused will lead to a speedy settlement of the currency question.

FIGHT OVER VILLAGE CURBSTONES

Justice Dykman's Decision Favoring Property Owners Reversed.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—It was announced last evening at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Village Trustees that the General Term of the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of Justice Dykman in the case of W. S. Spencer and C. H. and J. A. Young against the village of New-Rochelle.

The case arose from a question regarding the payment of certain assessments for highway improvements at the west end of Main Street. Several property owners refused to pay for curbing and other improvements, and the matter was carried into court. The street improvements were made by a special Highway Commission consisting of De Lancey A. Kane, Charles N. Morgan, Henry Loomis Nelson, and Henry S. Clarke, President of the village. The commission established the grade of Main Street and other principal thoroughfares, put in curbing, and transformed the general appearance of the village streets in several localities. The commission thus far has spent $50,000, one-half the amount it was authorized to use.

Some of the Main Street property owners were incensed because the curbing in front of their places was very high, and for this and other reasons, it is said, refused to pay the assessments levied by the Village Trustees. Justice Dykman's decision sustained the action of the property owners. By the present decision of the court, the property owners are made liable for the assessments. It was said to-day the case might be carried to the Court of Appeals.

A Yonkers Ticket Office Robbed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—While W. R. Cronk, ticket agent of the Getty Square station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad, was gone to dinner to-day the office was entered by a thief, who stole all the money in the drawer excepting some silver change and a check. The loss amounts to $238.

HALF the baby and all his baby beauty is fat.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

ANNEXATION NOT DESIRED

Cuba Not Wanted by a Majority of the Congressmen.

SENATOR ALLEN IS ALMOST ALONE

The Upper House Receives Many Bills and Listens to Speeches —The Turkish Problem to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—While there is a strong sentiment in Congress that the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists should be recognized, there are comparatively few who share the opinion of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, expressed in his speech in the Senate to-day, that Cuba should be annexed to the United States. Annexation is generally considered to be a question of the distant future. What the country is principally interested in just at present is whether the revolutionists shall continue in their unequal struggle against Spain without any encouragement on the part of the United States Government. Mr. Allen's remarks were ill considered and will not be approved by those who desire the independence of Cuba. There are several resolutions bearing on this subject now before the Senate, and it is likely that in a few days an effort will be made to commit Congress to an expression which will be helpful to the cause of the revolutionists.

The Senate spent an hour and a half in session to-day, the proceedings concluding with a speech by Mr. Allen, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists and aiding them "in all lawful ways" to secure the independence of the island and to establish a republic there. No action was taken on his resolution, offered Tuesday, to carry out his views, and it went on the calendar, where it will remain unless taken up by vote of the Senate. Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) who was to speak in support of a somewhat similar resolution offered by him on Tuesday, postponed his speech till to-morrow. So did Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.) Petitions for the recognition of the independence of Cuba were presented from the States of Ohio and Florida and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) pledging the support of the Senate to the President of the United States "in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon them," and calling on the President for all information received by him or the State Department on that subject, and as to whether American Consuls in Turkey have been interfered with in the performance of their duties. The first of these resolutions was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; the other was agreed to.

The question of the disputed Senatorship from Delaware was brought up in the shape of a formal claim in writing of Henry A. Dupont to be admitted as a Senator under an election by the Legislature of Delaware on the 9th day of May, 1895. The paper was presented by Senator Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) with evidence in support of the claim; and the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Dupont being, in the meantime, admitted to the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) presented petitions from various counties in Alabama alleging the commission of election frauds, and asking that Congress shall secure to that State a Republican form of government.

A memorial from the Legislature of Wyoming for the establishment of a National park in "the Switzerland of America," was presented by Mr. Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)

Mr. Squire, (Rep., Washington,) in introducing a bill to provide fortifications and other coast defenses, alluded sarcastically to patriotic speeches to be delivered in the Senate in favor of Cuban independence and other such subjects, "as if we are able," he said, "to carry a chip on our shoulders," the fact being, he added, that, of the twenty-eight coast cities of the United States, only one of them—New-York—had any adequate defense, and even New-York had only one-tenth of the means of defence that she ought to have.

Senator Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) reintroduced the bill which has appeared before several Congresses to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys expended in the suppression of the war of the rebellion. California's claim is for $3,951,915; Oregons, $335,152, and that of Nevada $404,040.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)—Amending the dependent Pension act of June 27, 1890, extending the benefit of Sections 2 and 3 from the date of its passage to acting assistant or contract surgeons who actually performed the duties of assistant surgeon or acting assistant surgeon with any military force in the field, and to their widows, minor children, &c.

By Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)—To carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—At the request of the Immigration Restriction League, with headquarters at Boston, amending the immigration laws by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission all persons between the ages of fourteen and sixty years who cannot both read and write the English or some other language.

By Mr. Baker, (Rep., Kan.)—Providing that the statute of limitations shall not interpose in any suit brought by any laborer, workman, or mechanic in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover wages under the eight-hour law, provided that such suits shall be brought within three years from the passage of this act.

By Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)—Providing for the establishment of postal savings depositories, to be operated under a plan contemplating the sale of adhesive stamps of various values, redeemable out of a fund set apart by the Postmaster General for that purpose. Deposits are to be free from taxation, and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. if outstanding six months or more.

By Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)—Providing that no person shall be eligible as assignee or receiver of a bankrupt corporation engaged in interState commerce, who shall have been a Director, officer, or employe of such corporation at any time during the three years next preceding such bankruptcy.

By Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.)—Providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

By Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass., by request)—Appropriating $100,000 to any person, who, within the next five years, shall demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, with a weight of 500 pounds.

By Mr. McMillin (Rep., Mich.)—A bill of last session to establish, in the Department of Justice, a bureau for the identification of criminals.

By Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)—The bill introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Butler providing for the recognition and increase of the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps of the United States.

By Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating $25,000 for the use of Franklin University of Philadelphia and Purdue University of Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of determining the quantity of the so-called "hammer blows" of locomotive driving wheels in use on American railroads, and the effect produced thereby.

By Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.)—Granting permission to the Cities of Scranton and Williamsport, Penn., to occupy for five years for County Court purposes the United States court buildings in those cities.

By Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.)—Amending the civil service act by giving preference in appointments and promotions under that act to those who have served five years in the army, navy, or marine corps.

By Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Dover, N. H.

By Voorhees (Dem., Ind.)—Making the minimum pension for disability (or to widows of soldiers) under the law of 1890, $12 per month.

By Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio)—For a uniform system of classification and grading for wheat, corn, and other cereals.

By Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.)—Appropriating $350,000 for a public building at Oakland, Cal.

By Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington)—Appropriating $87,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Fortifications for fortifying the ports of New-York, San Francisco, Boston, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, (Me.,) Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New-London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, (Oregon,) Pensacola, Wilmington, (N. C.,) San Diego, New-Bedford, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) New-Haven, and the ports on Puget Sound and the great lakes. One million five hundred thousand dollars is to be available next July, $5,250,000 on July 1, 1897, and $8,000,000 each year for ten years thereafter.

By Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho)—Directing the Secretary of War to prepare a roll of all persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps during the late civil war, and to issue to each suitable certificates of honorable service therein, stating the length of service, &c.

By Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.)—A bill to regulate the importation of gunpowder and other explosives.

By Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.)—For the appointment of a commission to ascertain the amount of damage done to the oyster beds in Raritan Bay and adjacent waters by dredges, scows, and other vessels in the employ of the Government.

By Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.)—Defining contempt of United States courts, and fixing the maximum punishment therefor at a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for not more than three months. It also gives, under certain conditions, the right of trial by jury and an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

Wants Officials Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Delegate Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) has prepared and will soon introduce in the House a resolution looking to the investigation of the conduct of certain Federal officers in Oklahoma. General fault has been found, he says, with certain Judges, Marshals, and Indian Agents, and a desire exists to investigate the official acts of registers, receivers, and other Government officials.

Kansas Stands for Waller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Kansas delegation has agreed upon a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for all papers and information the Department of State may possess in connection with the case of ex-Consul Waller. The resolution will be drawn and introduced by Mr. Miller of Kansas, in whose district Mr. Waller lived.

"TONY" HALM'S SILVER WEDDING

A Happy Gathering in Honor of the Patriarch of Marble Hill Island and His Wife.

The Island of Marble Hill was in a quiver of excitement last night. Such a celebration as took place is not likely to be seen there again for many a day. It was the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Anton Halm, known far and wide as "Tony" Halm, and his wife, Katie Halm. It seemed as though nearly all of the 800 members of the German colony which occupies the island had gathered within the halls of the Marble Hill Hotel. The loiterers at King's Bridge station had "counted with their own eyes 100 couples," so the size of the crowd may be imagined.

The hotel, which, under the management of P. H. Hargrove, rivals more pretentious hostelries, stands at the end of the bridge across the Harlem. Shin Canal. The canal and Spuyten Duyvil Creek surround the island.

Nearly all the members of the colony are related to each other, so the gathering last night, though pumped at first by formality, soon resolved itself into a family party. The celebration was begun at 6 o'clock with a dinner in the upper hall for the immediate family and a few friends. Upon the arrival of all the delegations from various societies the marriage ceremony took place in the lower hall beneath a canopy of flowers and stars and bars. The Rev. N. Bjerring, who some years ago left the Graeco-Russian Church to take charge of the Presbyterian Church in East Sixty-seventh Street, officiated. The bridal couple entered to the strains of "Lohengrin," and a few minutes afterward were remarried according to the Presbyterian ritual.

Then followed the formal presentation of gifts, some speeches, and a great deal of hand shaking among young and old.

"Tony" Halm came to this country from Germany in 1867. By his own thrift he built up a lucrative livery and undertaking business in East Fifty-first Street. Some years ago he retired to Marble Hill Island, where he is looked upon as the patriarch of the colony. He is an active member in many societies. Lincoln Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons presented to him, last night, an ornamented fruit dish. The German Home Association of Unionport gave him an enormous basket of cut flowers and a dozen spoons. Progress Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, a silver tea set; Turtle Bay Rebecca Odd Fellows, a candelabrum, and the Marble Hill Hose Company a beautiful silver trumpet and a bread dish. In addition to these there were a great many other valuable and handsome gifts.

Prominent among those present were John Brandt, C. Becker, F. P. Hummel, H. Weyend, Fred Schuck, Richard Marschael, Mrs. Edith Kretchiner, and D. Frech. After the ceremonies an elaborate dinner was served. The floors were afterward cleared for dancing and the festivities continued long through the night.

Campbell Still in the Well.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 4.—Joseph Campbell is still in the caved-in well at Steinway. The men sinking the shaft for the purpose of reaching Campbell had gone to a depth of over forty feet to-day. They expect to find the body to-morrow.

As the shaft has become deeper it has been made smaller, and the work has been accordingly much slower. Campbell was entombed Thanksgiving morning, having gone into the well to loosen a waterpipe.

Have YOU Tried Cuticura the great SKIN CURE?

Its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

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Seasonable Novelties

In Sterling Silver

Together with the usual and better known articles, are now ready for inspection at the establishment of the GORHAM Company. Not a piece of this famous Silver is anything but the best, and changes in patterns are always made with a due regard to the prevailing fashions. Everything for use or ornament that fancy can suggest, is ready for inspection. An early visit will avoid the disappointments that will necessarily occur when the stock is broken.

GORHAM Mfg. Co.

Silversmiths. Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

TO HELP TRADE IN CHINA

Mr. Olney Proposes a Plan Which Will Benefit Merchants.

MORE CONSULATES ARE REQUIRED

Wants Representatives of the United States in Large Commercial Centres of the Flowery Kingdom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The opening of new ports in the East, under the treaty between China and Japan, at the close of the recent war, has suggested to Secretary Olney the prompt employment of opportunity to advance American trade interests. He asks to have a Consulate established at Chung King, Western China; to have Che-Foo made a Consulate, and to reduce Ningpo to a Consular Agency.

As the treaty extended a favor to Japan to which we became entitled to share in under the "favored nation" clause in our treaty with China of 1868, and as Mr. Olney believes that we are entitled also to have Consuls at Shasnih, Hu-Chow, and Hong-Chow, he finds only strong reasons for asking for the Consulate at Chung King.

We have no Consular officer in Western China. Han-Kow, where we have a Consul, is the furthest point west at which there is a United States officer, and this is over 800 miles from Chung King, and as over 400 miles of this distance are unnavigable except in native boats, it usually takes six weeks to go from Han-Kow to Chung King. Travel by land between these two points is hardly ever resorted to.

American missionaries are numerous in the western provinces, and a Consular officer stationed among them who could communicate for them with the high native authorities and see that they were safeguarded in all their interests and rights under the treaty would be of great service. The recent anti-foreign riots in Western China have shown how desirable the presence there of such an official would be. In 1886, when there were other riots of a similar nature in the city of Chung King itself, this want was also much felt by our legation at Pekin, and we were only able to settle the claims of citizens who had suffered loss there through the intervention and courtesy of Her British Majesty's Minister.

From a commercial point of view, Chung-King is of great importance. It is the emporium of the rich and densely populated regions of Western China. As a distributing centre, possessing ample banking facilities, its importance cannot be overrated. Since the opening of the city to direct foreign commerce in 1891, its trade has materially increased, and there is no doubt that it will continue to do so as foreign products become known and the resources of this part of China are better appreciated abroad.

Though all our trade with this region will probably pass through the ports of Shanghai and Hankow, as is done at present, still a Consul at this place could render material service to our trade.

Mr. Olney recommends that an appropriation of $3,000 be made for the salary of a Consul at Chung King.

His reasons for recommending that Che-Foo be a Consulate, and in case this recommendation is approved, that the Consulate at Ningpo be reduced to a Consular Agency, and placed under the supervision of the Consul General, at Shanghai, are that Ningpo is situated only a few hours by steamer from Shanghai, and, though there are quite a number of American missionaries living there or near there, their interests could just as well be looked after from the latter place as from Ningpo. The trade of the place has never been large on account of its proximity to Shanghai, and for many years there has been a progressive diminution in it.

There is no direct trade between this port and the United States, and such duties as a Consular officer has to perform in connection with the invoicing of goods which, leaving this Consular district, go via Shanghai to the United States, can just as well be discharged by an agent as by a Consul or Consul General.

Ningpo is never visited by ships of war, and the duties of a Consul are, therefore, reduced to a minimum. The reasons for advocating the removal of this Consulate to Che-Foo are that this latter port is of great importance, from its position between Tien-Tsin and Shanghai. During three of the Winter months it is the only port on the coast of Northern China which is not ice bound. It is a rendezvous of foreign fleets in Summer, that of the United States going there every year, and it is the resort of all Americans from Shanghai, Hankin, and the surrounding country who can get there, on account of its salubrious Summer climate.

The trade of the port with the United States though small is much more important than that of Ningpo, and the interior cities west of Che-Foo are also a number of American missionaries, who being obliged to have recourse to the services of a Consular officer, are now compelled to go to Tieu-Tsin or Shanghai, a long and expensive journey.

The direct exports from Che-Foo to the United States in the last fiscal year, were $157,685; from Ningpo, none.

MAKING A FIGHT FOR RYE NECK

Daniel B. Taylor Takes the Union with Mamaroneck Vote to Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—At an election in the town of Rye Nov. 12 to determine whether a portion of that town known as Rye Neck and a portion of the town of Mamaroneck should be incorporated as a village under the name of the "Village of Mamaroneck," a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the incorporation, the majority in Rye being nine.

Now Daniel B. Taylor of the town of Rye has presented a petition to County Judge Isaac N. Mills in which he says that he believes the election was illegal and void. He therefore appeals to the County Judge of Westchester County in order that the matter may be investigated by him, and if found to be illegal, then to be so declared and set aside. The petitioner states his reasons for his belief as follows:

That the election was not conducted in accordance with law, for the reason that the ballot-box used was not under lock and key, and was not marked nor in any way protected as prescribed by the election law.

That no voting booths were provided, and that the votes were prepared and cast openly without being folded, and no guard rails were furnished, and during the election there was a constant crowd of people about the ballot box electioneering; and that no markers were posted showing the point which was 150 feet from the polls.

That the form of ballots was contrary to the provisions of law, consisting of a small piece of paper with the word "Yes," or "No" printed thereon, and nothing else; that the ballots were not the official ballots, and were not officially furnished for such election. The election law was not in any sense followed, and every ballot was in plain view of the crowd.

That the map and petition for the election were not prepared or filed in the County Clerk's office of Westchester County, as provided by law.

That at the election held in the town of Rye divers persons voted in favor of the incorporation who were not legally qualified to vote thereat, and that such votes were illegal and void, and that if those illegal votes had not been cast there would have been a majority against the incorporation.

That the notice provided for by law, of such act of incorporation, does not contain the proposed name of the village, as required by the statute.

Wherefore the petitioner prays that the matter be heard and investigated by the County Judge, and if such election was illegally held, then that it be set aside, and for such other relief as the petitioner may be entitled to.

County Judge Willis has set down Saturday next as the time for a hearing.

GAVE UP THE CHAIRMANSHIP

Postmaster at Pittsburg Too Active in Political Matters.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Postmaster John O'Donnell resigned the Chairmanship of the Democratic City Committee last night.

It was learned to-day that the Postmaster yesterday received the following concise and plainly worded letter from W. L. Wilson, Postmaster General:

"We are informed that you are Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Pittsburg. You will either have to resign that office or the Postmastership."

Look at All the Music Boxes in New-York. Hear them play. Find out all about them. Look them over inside and out. Test the tones, get the prices. Then come to

M. J. Paillard & Co.'s,

come to either one of their stores—680 Broadway or the branch at 46 East Fourteenth Street. You won't be able to fully appreciate the difference, unless you make a thorough comparison. You will find a welcome awaiting you. Buy or not—it makes no difference.

Of course, we are in business to make money by making sales, but we want everybody's good will first—the future will take care of itself.

If we can simply make your visit pleasant we will be abundantly satisfied.

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CHICKERING PIANOS

as now constructed are superior to all other Pianos manufactured and absolutely

CONQUER ALL COMPETITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Cor. 18th St. 130 Fifth Ave

HALL CAINE ON HIS HOMEWARD WAY

Greatly Pleased With His Visit to the United States—Has Made Many New Friends.

Hall Caine, with his wife and child, sailed for England yesterday on the steamship Teutonic. He was the guest at a dinner at the Union League Club Tuesday night, but slept aboard the steamship, as she left her dock at 7 A. M.

In regard to his mission with reference to the copyright law, he said:

"You will understand that I am not at liberty to

FINE GOLD JEWELRY

Much of our jewelry is exclusive. It is the creation of our own designer. Design gets as much attention here as material itself. We consider one as important as the other.

We have many new patterns for the holiday trade. They will be of particular interest to those who appreciate artistic creations and the highest standard of workmanship.

We suggest an early visit.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d Street

Open evenings from Monday, Dec. 10th, until Christmas.

TO BE "IN TOUCH" with the best people and ideas is possible only to a privileged class, but to realize that "IN TOUCH" The

HARDMAN PIANO.

is unexcelled by any piano in the world and equaled by but few in common to the FIFTY THOUSAND PURCHASERS of the famous piano. Reasonable prices. Easy payments.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Fifth Ave. and 19th St.
Brooklyn representatives, ANDERSON & CO., 569 FULTON ST.

MANITOBA DETERMINED TO RESIST

Will Not Budge from Its Present Position On the School Question—Has No Fear of Coercion.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 4.—Premier Greenway in an interview to-day declared that his Government would stand resolutely by the act abolishing Catholic schools, in spite of anything the Dominion Government might do. Following this The Tribune, which speaks with authority for the Manitoba Premier, has this to say regarding the school warfare, the climax of which is rapidly approaching:

Manitoba does not desire to either defy the Federal Government or to overreach it. Manitoba believes that the Federal Government, urged by the most sordid and despicable of motives, endeavored by menace in the first place to press Manitoba into the surrender of her autonomous rights. In this not being successful, it is now proposed by the Ottawa authorities to deprive Manitoba of these rights by a strangling or coercive process.

The people of this province have made up their minds that the latter move shall meet as futile the former has been. As her present legislation is not only entirely constitutional, but is inherently just and equitable, why should Manitoba make any effort to further appease Man? She will, of course, regret any attempted Federal interference, but she will certainly resent and resist it, if it shall be made.

The paper declares that Manitoba will maintain her ground, and is certain to triumph in the end.

MANY TENANTS IN DANGER

Narrow Escapes at a Fire Which Threatened Tenement Houses.

A six-story building at Attorney and Rivington Streets caught fire about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and in fifteen minutes was in a blaze from top to bottom. The firemen who responded to four alarms, succeeded in saving the adjoining tenements, which were filled with people.

A dozen persons had to be carried out of the adjoining houses, and several men had to drop to neighboring roofs.

The fire began in the rag shop of Wilson & Altman, in the cellar of 102 and 104 Attorney Street. Its cause is not known. Wilson says they had no stove or gas in the place.

Besides the rag shop, there were on the ground floor William Katchheim, butter and eggs, who also occupied the store on Rivington Street, No. 181, and M. Bremer, a barber, at 108 Attorney Street. On the first floor was Abraham Deroschinsky, clothing; on the second, Abraham Kumpf, clothing; on the third, Jacob Moffat, clothing, and Jacobs & Godkin, buttonhole makers; on the fourth, London & Silverstein, children's cloaks, and A. Goldstein, clothing; on the fifth, A. Wolf, clothing, and J. Bopka, clothing; on the sixth, Louis Lembeck, clothing. David Lusinsky, a bookseller, had a shop on the second floor of the Rivington Street side of the building.

None of these firms had much stock on hand. Their combined loss was less than $25,000. On the building the loss may reach $20,000.

The firemen had most difficult work in keeping the adjoining buildings out of danger. Streams were played from buildings on the opposite sides of both Attorney and Rivington Streets into the windows of the burning building. The smoke was so dense that the tenants of seven houses in Attorney Street had to vacate their apartments.

Those in 183 Rivington Street had a hard time of it. On the top floor Policemen Reilly and White of the Delancey Street Station found the family of Harris Klatz, consisting of the parents and seven children. Klatz has been an invalid for six months, and could not move. Reilly got him on his back, and carried him down stairs and into a neighbor's house.

The watchmen in the flaming building had narrow escapes. Toffat, on the third floor, had a man named J. Zoloschitz. Bopka, on the fifth floor, had a man known as "Italian Joe," and Lembeck's watchman is Jacob Weisenfeldt. Paul three tried to run down stairs, but were driven back. They made their way through the smoke to the roof, and dropped to the next roof. They then easily got to the street.

George Lang, seventy-eight years old, who slept in Jacobs & Godkin's buttonhole place, on the third floor, was awakened by the noise of the engines, and ran to a window, where he was knocked down by a dash of water. He then got down to the first floor, from which he was rescued by Policeman Haas of the Delancey Street Station.

A horse in a stable in the rear of 185 Rivington Street was led through the poolroom of M. Singer, at that number.

Refused to Leave Burning Building.

A fire which started yesterday morning in the tenement 144 Hester Street caused more excitement than it did damage. Mrs. Cornelia Palero, in whose apartments on the top floor the fire started, became hysterical when she saw her baby carried out and refused to leave the house. She was dragged out. Fired by her example, Yuen Wah refused to leave his laundry on the first floor. No one dragged him out and he stood there ankle deep in water until the fire was put out. The total loss will be about $500.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRIAL OF THE SHERIFF

Opening Speech by Mr. Weeks for the Prosecution.

OBJECTIONS BY GEN. B. F. TRACY

Mr. Tamsen Charged with Having Knowledge of Continued Misconduct by Ludlow Street Jail Employes.

The jury for the trial of Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, who is under indictment for neglect of duty and incompetency in allowing Killoran, Russell, and Allen, the alleged Post Office thieves, to escape from Ludlow Street Jail, was completed yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The jurymen are:

1. Richard B. McCarthy, clerk, of 11 Washington Street; Foreman.
2. Charles A. Schrag of 344 West Thirty-seventh Street, dealer in hogs.
3. James S. Post, architect, of 44 Bradhurst Avenue.
4. John R. Gibson, real estate dealer, of Southern Boulevard and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.
5. Albert S. Magregor, architect, of 1,012 Lexington Avenue.
6. Max Saltz, dealer in neckwear, of 342 West Twenty-second Street.
7. Frederick H. Dieckmann, milk dealer, of 223 East Eighty-seventh Street.
8. William H. Moeller, painter, of 311 Amsterdam Avenue.
9. Leopold Mane, dealer in buttons, of 358 East Seventy-ninth Street.
10. Ignatz Modry, dealer in lace, of 140 East Seventy-fourth Street.
11. Albert Nier, foreman, of 623 Walton Avenue.
12. John J. Browne, liquor dealer, of 62 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

As soon as he called the court to order yesterday, Judge Allison called the attention of the attorneys to the fact that the Sheriff had not pleaded, his only answer to the indictment being a demurrer, which had been overruled.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who appeared with Malcolm Graham and Charles F. McLean as counsel for the Sheriff, said his client would plead "not guilty." Assistant District Attorneys Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, appeared as prosecutors. Sheriff Tamsen was in court during the day's proceedings.

After the Sheriff had pleaded, the work of securing a juror to take the place of Morris Frank, who had been chosen as Juror No. 1, and whose qualifications were the subject of a peremptory challenge, went on.

William H. Muller was called, and said the fact that an indictment had been found against the Sheriff had created more or less of a presumption in his mind of Mr. Tamsen's case, but he could get rid of the presumption if the evidence warranted him in so doing. A challenge by Gen. Tracy was overruled, and Mr. Muller entered the jury box.

Several other challenges were made by the prosecution and defense before the jury was completed, as given above.

When the jury was completed, Mr. Graham moved for a dismissal of the indictment on the ground that no offense had been committed against the laws of New-York, as charged. Judge Allison denied the motion.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks then began the opening address for the prosecution. He told the jury that the state of affairs in Ludlow Street Jail was not only shameful, but such as would merit, in the judgment of any thinking person, the suspicion that the three alleged Post Office robbers had made their exit from the jail as the result of a collusion. He added:

I will introduce evidence to show that the man Fredericks, who was nominally known as the cleaner of the Jail, did no cleaning at all; that he permitted these three Post Office robbers to do it in reward for privileges and for extra meals and tobacco. I will show that it was known to the Sheriff that Fredericks, on account of his negligent manner of attending to his duties, was picked out as a mark by the fugitives, and that on one occasion he was offered a bribe of $500, which he refused. I will show that not only tobacco was given to these men for their work, but that they got a big drink of beer every Saturday night.

Here were dangerous prisoners of the Government, one of whom was actually serving out a sentence, allowed to do as they pleased, allowed the privilege of the yard, of the corridors, and of the halls, with the knowledge of the Sheriff, who used no means to stop the illegal conduct. Furthermore, there will be produced evidence to show that the Warden and the keepers not only knew of these proceedings, but approved of them.

Witnesses will be placed on the stand who will testify that $15 a week was paid by Killoran, Russell, and Allen at the Jail for good board, such as they were not entitled to; that games of cards were played between the keepers of the Jail and the prisoners, and that the Warden also indulged in these games, and that it was understood that when the prisoners lost at the games they paid, but when the Warden lost he did not pay.

It will be shown in evidence that "Old Bill" Vosburg, one of the oldest criminals of note in the country, was allowed day after day to have free and easy access to the fugitives. Vosburg, in his visits, did not go alone. He took with him, contrary to all regulations, the wife of Russell, who saw her husband alone. Vosburg also took his own daughter with him on many trips. At one time he was known to take the Jail two pistols in his hip pockets, one in his front pocket, and a bottle of whisky in his coat.

Gen. Tracy objected to this part of the address as irrelevant. District Attorney Fellows argued that the statements were made to show that evidence would be forthcoming to prove the misdemeanor of the Sheriff, based on his neglect in allowing such men to remain in charge of the jail.

Mr. Weeks was allowed to proceed. He said:

These facts which I have disclosed to you were made known to the Sheriff, and he neglected to displace any of his employes. In regard to the money conveyed to Killoran, Russell, and Allen, it will be disclosed that at one time shortly before their escape they had as much as $6,000 in their possession at one time.

Before Mr. Weeks finished his address Judge Allison adjourned the court until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

In making one of his objections to Mr. Weeks's speech, Gen. Tracy said the defense intends to prove that the three escaped men, being Federal prisoners, were not the direct charge of the Sheriff, and that he was not responsible for them.

CAR DRAGGED HER HALF A BLOCK

Mrs. McGown's Dress Was Caught on the Steps of a Jersey City Trolley.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Jane McGown of 219 Van Horn Street was seriously injured by a trolley car to-day. She left her home to visit a friend living in Jewett Avenue. As she was leaving the car at that street and Monticello Avenue the conductor, who was inside the car, started it so quickly that Mrs. McGown's dress was caught on the step. She was dragged half a block. George Thompson, who was passing, caught her by the shoulders, and kept her head from striking the pavement until the car could be stopped.

Mrs. McGown was taken to a friend's house, and a physician said she was too seriously injured to permit of her removal to her home.

NOTES FROM LONG ISLAND.

—Hicksville Council, No. 1,159, Royal Arcanum, has elected these officers: Regent—The Rev. Paul G. L. Matschat; Vice Regent—August Peters; Past Regent—August Hauser; Orator—Frederick Herzog, Jr.; Secretary—Charles H. Voight; Treasurer—Sidney W. Jackson; Collector—William M. Simonson; Chaplain—Edgar Davis; Guide—Henry Nickolaus; Sentry—Joseph Funigeld; Representative to Grand Council—Past Regent Charles H. Voight; Trustee—Joseph Funigeld.

—The Westbury Horse Protective Association, organized to run down horse thieves, has elected the following officers: President—Richard Robbins; Vice President—William W. Cocks; Secretary—William E. Hawxhurst; Treasurer—J. Augustus Albertson. The association was organized several years ago, and through its efforts one horse thief is in Sing Sing and another is awaiting trial, while a large number of stolen horses have been returned to their owners.

—John Barnhart, seventy years old, of Baldwins is suffering with a broken leg. The accident occurred in a peculiar manner. The other night he started to cross his legs so that he could untie a shoestring, when the bone in one broke just above the knee joint.

—The Port Jefferson Social Club has elected the following officers: President—P. O. Alley; First Vice President—Henry West; Second Vice President—A. Ruland; Secretary—Charles V. Platt; Treasurer—Robert Wilson.

—The Freeport Fire Department has elected the following officers: Chief—J. W. Cheshire; Assistant Chief—Jesse Conklin; Secretary—Charles L. Wallace; Treasurer—H. A. Nicholas.

—The Flushing Village Trustees have appointed a new Board of Health, composed of A. L. Beebe, William Bunting, J. W. Dixon, J. L. Boardman, and J. Molly Clark.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Richest in pure cream of tartar, strongest in leavening power, the most economical, and has the best keeping qualities. Contains no alum, ammonia or other adulteration. All ingredients used are published on the label.

EXPELLED W. S. ANDREWS

Continued from Page 1.

vestigated, and called attention to a statement that he had failed to account for money intrusted to him as a receiver. The facts in relation to that matter were thereupon inquired into, as bearing on the question of character.

Capt. Andrews produced evidence, including the statement of a Justice of the Supreme Court, which was not contradicted or denied, that every dollar he had paid out as receiver in that matter was paid by order of court, and that no discredit or blame could attach to him in the matter; that the claim against him was settled, and a final order entered, twenty-one years ago, declaring him not to have been guilty of any intentional contempt of court.

Except as stated, no testimony whatever was offered as bearing against the personal character of Capt. Andrews.

Several witnesses testified as to their personal acquaintance with, and knowledge of, Capt. Andrews as a gentleman, as to his integrity, and as to his valuable service and honorable record as a public official; and letters and documents tending to establish his good character were put in evidence.

The testimony of several witnesses was taken, orally and by affidavit, offered for the purpose of impeaching the character and credibility of both Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson. Most of that testimony was denied by Mr. Tomlinson, who testified to the effect that six of those witnesses had sworn falsely.

The uncontradicted proof taken was that Mrs. Tomlinson is, and has been for several years past, prohibited from receiving registered letters or money through the Post Office, under what is known as a "fraud order," issued by the Postmaster General against her, as a person "conducting a scheme to defraud through the mail," and that a similar "fraud order" is issued against the present President of the Deer Park Land and Investment Company, of which Mr. Tomlinson is Secretary, and of which Mrs. Tomlinson is the bookkeeper; all of which was not denied.

Capt. Andrews put in evidence an order of arrest for Mr. Tomlinson in an action of slander and defamation of character in the Supreme Court, together with the affidavits and papers upon which the order of arrest was issued on Dec. 3, 1894; but stated that it was his intention not to arrest Mr. Tomlinson, pending the investigation by the Loyal Legion, not wishing to put himself in the position of having attempted to intimidate him or prevent him from appearing as a free and untrammelled witness.

As to the specification charging that Capt. Andrews had, while Commissioner of Street Cleaning, corruptly accepted money from a contractor with the Department of Street Cleaning, no testimony whatever was taken except the uncontradicted statement of Capt. Andrews, which was a direct and explicit denial of the charge, with a circumstantial and detailed account of all the facts connected with it.

The specification alleging that Capt. Andrews, in 1888, under a "pretense" that he "would safely keep" and "repay the same" took from a pensioner money received for arrears of pension, and that he, Andrews, "did appropriate to his own use a large amount of said moneys," and "did not repay the same," and "has not paid the same."

The only evidence offered or taken in support of that specification consisted of part of the record of an action brought against Capt. Andrews in the New-York Supreme Court, and decided in his favor, in 1885, and parts of the record of an investigation asked for by Capt. Andrews and made by the Commissioner of Pensions and the Attorney General of the United States in 1886.

Upon that examination it was found that Capt. Andrews had assisted Capt. A. S. Toplanyi, an old and intimate army associate, who was suffering from disease and reduced to poverty, to obtain a pension, and had supported him and provided for him before he obtained his pension; that, at the request of Toplanyi, when the pension money was received, Capt. Andrews accepted it as a gift, for the purpose of preventing it from being attached by persons alleging claims against Toplanyi; that, as a matter of fact, Capt. Andrews applied every dollar of the money to the use and benefit of Capt. Toplanyi, and gave to him, or paid out for him upon his order or request, between $200 and $300 more than was received.

Those findings were shown by certified copies of the record brought from the Pension Office, together with a sworn statement made by Capt. Toplanyi in 1886, in which he declared that, if they were not deemed to be sufficient and conclusive evidence that he had returned to Capt. Toplanyi all the money received from him, the Commissioner of Pensions should be requested to permit the entire record containing all the testimony, including an itemized statement of Capt. Andrews's payments to and on the account of Capt. Toplanyi, to be brought before the Board of Officers, Lieut. Commander Parker and Capt. Andrews went to the Pension Office and there examined the record together, after which Capt. Andrews put in evidence certified copies of the findings as above stated, and they were not contradicted or questioned, and no intimation was given to Capt. Andrews that they were not accepted as final and conclusive.

Every allegation contained in the specification was met by a direct and explicit denial, supported by testimony and documentary proof taken chiefly from the public records of the Board of Excise of the City of New-York, and from the United States Pension Office. The testimony was given by witnesses whose character and credibility was not impeached or questioned by any evidence whatever, and whose sworn statements were not contradicted, except by Edgar M. Tomlinson; and the authenticity and accuracy of the official records put in evidence was not questioned.

Believing, as he did, that the charges against him would not be found to be sustained unless upon evidence proving them to be true, or proving his denial of them to be false, and confident that no such evidence had been taken; and, believing it to be impossible that insinuations, statements, or assertions that were not evidence would be accepted or considered, or that prejudice, bias, or preconceived impressions or convictions could influence the determination; and, having shown that his social and business standing is good, and that during more than thirty years past he has occupied many positions of trust; and, having answered every question put to him and expressed his willingness and desire to answer any further questions that might be put to him; and, not having received any intimation that any further proof in refutation of the charges against him was necessary or desired—Capt. Andrews had rested his case.

Gen. Woodford said that only nine of the thirteen members of the Board of Officers had taken any part in the investigation and report, and that since the report was made Capt. Andrews had been informed by members of the board that it was not the unanimous decision of the nine officers who heard the evidence and voted on the report, and that the vote was so taken that it was impossible for any one member of the board to know how another had voted.

In relation to the Toplanyi case, Gen. Woodford submitted many documents, including a letter from Toplanyi stating that Capt. Andrews was not indebted to him in any sum whatever, and also the papers in the exonerating examination made in that case by the United States Commissioner of Pensions, and a letter certifying to the professional and social standing of the accused, signed by Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Allen, Beach, Truax, and Ingraham of the Superior Court.

Speaking in regard to the $1,000 borrowed of George W. Plunkitt, Gen. Woodford presented the evidence given by Capt. Andrews before the board of officers, which was to the effect that the loan was a mere personal accommodation from one friend to another. An affidavit was submitted from Mr. Plunkitt declaring he was not interested in any contracts in the Street Cleaning Department. Gen. Woodford said there had been no proof whatever offered that Mr. Plunkitt had any reason or motive for giving Capt. Andrews the money or bribing him. The denial of Capt. Andrews had not been contradicted or denied.

The attention of the members of the commandery was called to the fact that the license for the Hotel Tortoni was properly issued on the papers submitted to the Excise Board. Tomlinson's veracity was attacked.

In summing up, Gen. Woodford said:

Personal character and reputation, as shown by social position, business connections, and responsibilities, and public service, would, Capt. Andrews believed, be taken into consideration in reaching a conclusion as to the truth of accusations not based upon irrefutable evidence and inconsistent with an otherwise honorable record.

He, therefore, put in evidence letters and indorsements, and submitted personal statements relative to his official service, his public and private business career, and his social relations, so far as they might be considered as affecting his reputation and standing in the community.

He put in evidence a reference to him made by Dr. Howard Crosby in an article published in The North American Review for May, 1891, in which he declared that William S. Andrews was a "prominent member of the only good Excise Board the City of New-York ever possessed."

Capt. Andrews said: "The fact that I am a member of the Loyal Legion creates a presumption that I am a gentleman and a man of honor." He asked the members of the board to throw aside all questions of ordinary procedure in taking testimony or evidence and to go out among the people who knew him, and with whom he has had social and business relations, and get from them their knowledge and opinion of him during the twenty-eight years that he had been in public life, a public official, a member of many of the leading social clubs, and the personal friend and associate of gentlemen of the highest standing in the community, no accusation, except those which were being then investigated upon his request, ever having been brought against him during his civil or military career.

Gen. Woodford was frequently applauded by the friends of Capt. Andrews.

Col. Suydam, in summing up in behalf of the board of officers, claimed that the charges against Capt. Andrews had been proved. He asked the commandery to sustatin the board of officers.

The question of sustaining the board of officers and expelling Capt. Andrews was then put to a vote.

Capt. Andrews left the room as soon as the vote was announced. Gen. Woodford, his counsel, refused to make any statement for publication regarding the action of the commandery.

Officers of the commandery stated after the meeting that there was no appeal to the Grand Commandery from the action of the New-York Commandery.

AT ODDS OVER THE TRUSTEES

SOME OBJECTION TO CANDIDATES BEFORE THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Those Who Were Selected to Fill the Full Term of Five Years—Four Teachers Retired.

The principal discussion yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education arose just before the hour for adjournment, when the report of the Committee of the Whole appointing School Trustees for the full term of five years, was presented.

Commissioner Hubbeli, after he had moved the adoption of the comm ttee's report in so far as the first eighteen wards was concerned, and his motion had been adopted, suggested the substitution in the Nineteenth Ward of the name of Marie E. Houston, as Trustee, in place of that of Louis J. Hornthall.

Commissioner Hunt brought up the story of Trustee Hornthall's alleged conduct in office, in not only securing the appointment of his two nieces to positions as teachers in schools over which he had no jurisdiction, but in afterward having them transferred to schools in his own ward, the Nineteenth, and in having used his influence to have them promoted.

After a somewhat heated debate about proceeding with business in open session, it was decided to proceed with the subject out of executive session, and Commissioners Hunt, Strauss, Little, and others, expressed their views as to the suitability of Trustee Hornthall for re-appointment. He was finally reappointed by a vote of 13 to 6.

The next discussion arose when Commissioner Hubbell moved to substitute William B. Putney, for Trustee Dr. Joseph H. Byrne, in the Twenty-second Ward. Commissioner Van Arsdale and others spoke in favor of Trustee Byrne, and finally he was re-appointed.

The balance of the report of the Committee of the Whole was then adopted. This is the full list of the new Trustees, many of them being reappointments:

First Ward, E. P. Turner; Second Ward, H. W. Eschwege; Third Ward, Thomas Morris; Fourth Ward, James O'Connor; Fifth Ward, Henry Newman; Sixth Ward, Theodore W. Kramer; Seventh Ward, Robert J. Hubbard; Eighth Ward, Christopher F. Suling; Ninth Ward, William S. Smith; Tenth Ward, Louis Haupt; Eleventh Ward, Samuel Schumacher; Twelfth Ward, Dr. L. A. Rodenstein; Thirteenth Ward, John E. Murphy; Fourteenth Ward, William R. Stierle; Fifteenth Ward, Lockwood De Forest; Sixteenth Ward, William M. Abbott; Seventeenth Ward, Hiram Merritt; Eighteenth Ward, Frederick Flaccus; Nineteenth Ward, Louis J. Hornthall; Twentieth Ward, George Spurgeon; Twenty-first Ward, Payson Merrill; Twenty-second Ward, Dr. Joseph H. Byrne; Twenty-third Ward, Dr. James A. Ferguson; Twenty-fourth Ward, Frederick W. Jackson.

In addition, Edward H. Sweeny was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Sixth Ward, and Mrs. Dr. Abby Meliver to fill a vacancy in the Twenty-third Ward.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, during the first part of the meeting; the board ras received a communication from the Mayor giving notice that he had appointed D. E. McSweeny to succeed himself as a Commissioner, and W. E. Andrews to succeed Trustee J. A. Golden. Both will serve three years.

The report of the Committee on Teachers recommending the retirement of Elizabeth Wardell, School No. 24; Elizabeth N. Beale, School No. 11; Maria J. Sweeny, School No. 21, and Josephine P. Hume, School No. 32, was adopted.

The board adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the reports of the Committee on Amending By-Laws will be acted upon, and other business of importance will be transacted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Fire started in the rear of Hutchins & Wilson's insurance office in the Raymond Block about 6 o'clock last night, and soon spread to the upper stories of Beman & Williamson's block adjoining, and when apparently under control it was discovered again in the upper stories of the Cherier & Adams blocks. All of these buildings were partially destroyed above the second floors. The lower floors were occupied by merchants, whose stocks were damaged by a flood water or by smoke. Those badly damaged by water or smoke are: R. McMiller, drugs; C. C. Williamson, dry goods and groceries; York & Cantwell, jewelers; Floyd G. Shufelt, boots and shoes; E. E. Mueller, jeweller; Hutchins & Wilson, insurance office; the Hon. S. A. Beman, law office; The Farmers' Advocate and E. N. W. Robbins, job printing establishment; M. T. Scanlon, law offices, and Supervisor Adams's office; J. J. Murphy & Co., general merchants; Hawley & Welch, tailors, and G. W. Marden & Son, merchant tailors, were also somewhat damaged.

The loss is estimated at $25,000. Most of the parties were well insured.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 4.—The outbuildings on the large dairy farm of Horace Vanderbeck near Burnt Mills, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was started by the explosion of a lantern in the cow stables. None of the live stock was rescued. More than twenty cows perished. The buildings were insured, but the loss on the cattle will exceed $5,000.

The barns of J. A. Voorhees, near South Branch, were destroyed last night by fire, supposed to have been started by an incendiary. The loss will amount to $1,500.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The finishing house of the furniture factory of John Haberer, in Lowville, was burned this morning. It was filled with fine furniture. The loss will amount to $12,000 or $15,000. Mr. Harberer carried an insurance of $10,000. The flames were prevented from communicating with the factory, but the office, situated beside the finishing house, was destroyed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Board of Aldermen last night decided to give the telephone franchise of the city to the Standard Company, and rejected the ordinance of the Home Company. The Southern Bell Company's privileges have been revoked, to take effect the 17th inst.

West 14th St.
1878 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
STYLISH AND DURABLE.

The low prices in our new Fall stock come from our foresight. No such Carpets can be offered at such low prices elsewhere, and never will be offered again. Better come right away, as the contracts are fast giving out. If you have not the cash to spare, never mind; we grant you time. Holiday gifts, a bit of Rug Richness, or latest novelties in furniture, and clocks, pictures, &c.

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COMPROMISE IN CLUB A

Good Government Men Discuss the Straight Ticket Question.

TRUSTEES AND DELEGATES ELECTED

Seth Low Leads the Opposition to Political Nominations by the Organization—An Exciting Contest.

Honors were about equally divided between the straight and anti-straight ticket men at the annual meeting of Good Government Club A, at 722 Lexington Avenue, last night.

There was an exciting discussion between them as to the course of the club in future political campaigns, and the result was the adoption of a resolution of compromise offered by President Seth Low of Columbia College. In the exciting election for four Trustees the straight-ticket men elected two and the antis two members of the board.

It was the largest meeting that has been held in the clubhouse since the November election, and when President De Forest Grant called the meeting to order there were over 100 members of the club present. Among them were Wheeler H. Peckham, R. Fulton Cutting, W. Harris Roome, Jacob H. Schliff, Gustav H. Schwab, Lewis L. Delafield, J. Noble Hayes, Max J. Lissaner, Coroner Hoeber, A Van Briesen, Samuel Greenbaum, Abraham I. Elkins, James R. Burnet, Edmond Kelly, John E. Wayland, and Dr. Satterthwaite.

After the disposal of some routine business, it was decided to proceed with the election of four Trustees to fill vacancies. The Nominating Committee of the club had named G. Beekman Hoppin, A. Edmund Hildick, John E. Wayland, and Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite to fill the vacancies, but there was much opposition to this ticket, and the following gentlement were also put in nomination: Gustav H. Schwab, A. Russell, Roland Hoyt, W. Custer Peckham, Samuel H. Ordway, Samuel Greenbaum, and Edmond Kelly. There was no opposition to G. Beekman Hoppin, and he was elected by acclamation.

The election was suspended at the suggestion of Mr. Law, who said that, in view of the differences of opinion known to exist among the members of the club as to the future policy of the club, the election should be postponed until the meeting had expressed its oponion in regard to the policy which the trustees to be elected should represent.

James R. Burnett then presented a preamble and series of resolutions, in which the policy of the club in standing by the straight ticket nominated by the Good Government people at the last election was endorsed.

Wheeler H. Peckham offered a resolution to the effect that the delegates of the club to the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs should labor for the passage of an amendment to the constitution providing that no independent nominations be made without the consent of three-fourths of the delegates elected to the convention.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Peckham, Mr. Burnet, J. Noble Hayes, and others took part, Mr. Burnet's resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Low then offered the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Peckham:

Resolved, That is is the sense of this club that the Good Government Clubs, as a confederated organization, should hereafter abstain from making independent county and city nominations, unless the proposed nominations have first been approved by a majority of the delegates sending delegates to the nominating convention.

Resolved, That our Trustees to be elected tonight and our delegates to the council be instructed to procure, if possible, an amendment to the constitution to this effect.

In urging the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Low made an eloquent address in which hereviewed the political history of this city and Brooklyn, with especial reference to Mayoralty campaigns. He said that he was opposed to the running of a straight ticket by the Goog Government Clubs last Fall because it threatened to postpone municipal reform for a generation. The independent nominations of the last campaign tended to divide the friends of good government instead of uniting them. Had the ticket nominated at the Good Government Clubs' Convention been submitted to a majority of the clubs, he was satisfied that it would have been withdrawn, as it should have been.

Mr. Peckham withdrew his resolution and accepted that of President Low.

W. Harris Roome desired to amend the resolution so as to have the delegates to the convention instructed as to whether they should vote for a straight ticket or not, but this amendment was voted down and Mr. Low's resolution was adopted.

Abraham I. Elkins offered a resolution asking President De Forest Grant to resign because he had refused to call a meeting of the club prior to the last election, when requested to do so by a constitutional number of members at which proposed meeting it was intended to have action taken on the ticket nominated at the Good Government Clubs' convention.

The resolution was received with hisses and other signs of disapprobation, and it was laid on the table.

President Grant said that the charge made against him that he refused to call this special meeting, as requested, is now being investigated by a committee of the club.

The election was then proceeded with, and the result, which was announced just before midnight, was as follows:

Class of '96—G. Beekman Hoppin; class of '97—Gustav H. Schwab; l ss of '98—Wheeler H. Peckham and John E. Wayland; class of '99—A. S. Frissell.

The following nominations were then made for six delegates to the Council of Confederated Clubs: De Forest Grant, James R. Burnet, William Jay Schieffelin, Edward S. Kassing, R. Fulton Cutting, George Zabriskie, Lansdale Boardman, Charles H. Strong, Frederick P. Delafield, Edmond Kelly, Guy Van Amringe, Carl Schurz Petrasch, A. I. Elkus, and S. Nicholson Kane.

The following were elected: Edmond Kelly, William J. Schieffelin, James R. Burnet, S. Nicholson Kane, Guy Van Amringe, and Charles H. Strong.

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The real value of diamonds and other precious stones is in their brilliancy, color, and being free from defects. We import the best, and our prices are very reasonable. Our Christmas stock is complete. An early choice will be advantageous to our customers.

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RAID ON BROOKLYN POOLROOMS

Ex-Boss McLaughlin Was In a Place Complained Of, but He Was Only Reading a Paper.

Poolrooms have been open in Brooklyn for some time, and many complaints have been made to the police. "Jack" McAuliffe, the pugilist, called at Police Headquarters Thanksgiving Day and complained that there was a poolroom at 7 Willoughby Street.

The police yesterday, under the direction of Inspector John Mackellar, made a concerted movement upon five places, but the place at 7 Willoughby Street was not caught.

When the detectives, who are well known in Brooklyn, forced an entrance into 7 Willoughby Street, ex-"Boss" McLaughlin was one of the interested spectators. The police saw a number of men in the place, but they were all reading, and, as there were no indications that books were being made on the races, no arrests were made.

At 8 Willoughby Street two arrests were made. The prisoners were Thomas Feeley, twenty years old, of 330 Lafayette Avenue, and John Gallagher, thirty-one years old, who refused to give any address. Michael F. Meehan, thirty-five years old, of 74 Broadway, was arrested at 240 Flushing Avenue. There would have been other arrests had not the "watcher" discovered Detective Byrnes and given the alarm. At Fifth Avenue and Prospect Avenue Thomas F. Langdon, forty years old, was arrested.

The big raid, however, was made in the Irving Hotel, Fulton Street and Manhattan Crossing, where Detectives Weiser and Reynolds, assisted by several policemen, caught George Reeves, forty-seven years old, a baker, of 1,188 Fulton Street; Henry C. Warner, forty, an electrician, of Chambers and West Streets, this city; Frank Blackmore, forty years old, of 956 Myrtle Avenue; James Rowley, twenty-seven years old, of 326 Grand Street; Henry Palmer, forty-five years old, of 1,584 Broadway, and James J. Smith, fifty-four years old, of 911 Third Avenue.

They were all locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, and subsequently were taken before Justice Walsh, who admitted them to bail each in the sum of $1,000.

Gambling implements of all kinds, slips, and books were taken to Police Headquarters. Henry C. Warner, who was arrested in the Irving Hotel, had in his possession $900, two gold watches, and several diamonds.

It is said that the places are backed by men who live in this city. None of the principals was arrested.

The police say that they had all the arrangements made for raiding the place before McAuliffe made his complaint, and that he had nothing whatever to do in the matter.

What the police cannot understand is how the people at 7 Willoughby Street got the "tip" that a raid was about to be made. Only half an hour before the raid a policeman entered the place and offered to bet on a horse race, he says. The bet was accepted and a receipt given, but in thirty minutes there was not the slightest indication about the place that it was anything else than a reading room.

BOSTON SOCIETY STIRRED

Two Well-Known People Disappear at the Same Time.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, wife of the banker, and a social favorite, has forsaken her home and family, leaving no word behind her. She has been gone over two weeks.

Mrs. Higginson is within a few months of forty years, and the mother of four children, one of them a charming girl of seventeen, who was to have been brought out during the coming season. Her husband is about ten years her senior.

Mrs. Higginson left here for New-York, saying that she intended going to the Horse Show, and that she would be back in two or three days.

Mrs. Higginson was a Miss Borland, the daughter of a Back Bay physician now deceased. Her mother is living. She has had many admirers.

The statement published here in a sensational manner, that Mrs. Higginson has eloped with James Wheatland Smith, a young lawyer, appears to have no further basis than the fact that they disappeared at the same time.

Mr. Smith is about twenty-six years old. He was known as "the handsomest man in college" while at Harvard. He was very popular and conspicuous as an athlete on his class teams, playing both on his class football eleven and on his class nine. His mother was a Wheatland, one of the oldest of the blue bloods of Salem. Young Smith was an amateur athlete, and made a specialty of boxing, and not very long ago, representing the Boston Athletic Association, met the champion 155-pound boxer of the Chicago Athletic Club. Smith was knocked out in this match after a hard battle lasting several rounds.

It is understood that the steamer Columbia will be met at Genoa by agents of the Higginsons to determine whether or not the belief is well founded that the couple eloped.

Remember

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put

these

it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much

Directions

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for using

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Frou-Frou—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New-York—8:00.
GARDEN—Tribly—8:15.
GARRICK—Parisian Romance—8:00. Matinée—Beau Brummell.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville, Prominade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
KOSTER'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Sieben Raben—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan und Isolde.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	33	19	23
6 A. M.	33	18	22
9 A. M.	34	23	24
12 M.	35	28	28
4 P. M.	41	28	31
6 P. M.	38	28	30
9 P. M.	32	28	29
12 P. M.	29	28	29

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 34.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 39.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, with Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 11, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SENATOR LODGE'S RESOLUTION.

The unbroken usage of seventy-two years is a sufficient sanction for the Monroe doctrine. The principle it embodies has been repeatedly affirmed by Presidents, of the United States. The people cherish it as an article of their national faith, inbred and permanent.

Senator LODGE has introduced a joint resolution declaring that the United States "proposes" to maintain the principle, and will regard any infringement of it or any attempt on the part of any European power "to take or acquire new territory on the American Continent, whether on the pretense of boundary disputes or otherwise, as an act of hostility to the United States."

The Senator from Massachusetts knows, of course, that many resolutions of this character have been introduced in Congress during the last fifty years. They have all been withdrawn or adversely reported from committee because the Nation's legislators, being sensible men, have perceived that it was unnecessary and superfluous to make the Monroe doctrine a part of the municipal law.

Senator LODGE's resolution, if passed, might breed embarrassments without number. It would not fortify the Monroe doctrine in the slightest degree. Although the conditions which caused that doctrine to be formulated will never return, the principle is perfectly applicable to any similar conditions that may arise, and no Administration would for a moment hesitate to apply it in any case of clearly indicated need.

If Senator LODGE believes in the Monroe doctrine he will withdraw his resolution. Let well enough alone.

TO TINKER THE BALLOT LAW.

Many efforts will be made to "improve" the ballot law at the coming session of the Legislature. Among those already announced is one by ex-Assemblyman ALFRED R. CONKLING to destroy one of the chief advantages of the group, or party column, arrangement. This is to be done by abolishing the circle at the top of the column and requiring the cross mark to be placed before the name of each candidate to be voted for, and by forbidding the printing of the names of any set of candidates or any single candidate more than once on the ballot, that is, in more than one column.

The former change would do away with the voting of straight tickets by a single mark, which contributes so much to the simplicity and facility of using the ballot, and meets the wishes of four-fifths of the voters, including substantially all those to whom it is a matter of importance that voting should be made simple and easy. It is hard to see what harm it does to any voter. Certainly the mistakes made at the polls are not likely to be made by those who simply have to make a single cross mark in a clearly defined space. The result of abolishing this would be to multiply mistakes, and many candidates would fail to get votes really intended for them through failure to mark names for all the offices. It would be no easier for straight-ticket voters to depart from their straight voting than it is now, and no less difficult for independent voters to mix their tickets. The argument seems to us to be all against this particular change.

One complaint made against the law as it is now is that it discourages independent nominations and independent voting. If printing the same name or names on more than one ticket, that is, in more than one column, should be forbidden, it would be a much greater discouragement, for independent nominations could not be grouped with party nominations in a common ticket to be voted as a whole. There could be no voting of a mixed ticket, except by picking out each name to be marked on the whole ballot, and only a few people who were very much in earnest would take this trouble. Voting, whether for straight tickets or for mixed tickets, should be made as easy as practicable, and no difficulty should be created that is not necessary to safety.

Mr. CONKLING would also do away with the blank column for writing in names and would permit the erasure of printed names. The returns do not seem to indicate that any use was made of the blank column at the late election, and there was no report of persons taking the illiteracy oath to secure the privilege of having somebody use it for them. We never could see any use in these devices except to provide for the technical right to throw a vote away upon somebody not nominated, which nobody wishes to do, or to afford the means of marking a ballot so that it could be identified without exciting suspicion, a thing not desirable to provide for. The only objection to allowing the erasure of names is that that might be used as a means of marking for identification, but the danger is slight. With the secret ballot, subject only to official inspection during the process of voting and counting the vote, there is little chance for carrying out any corrupt plan for identifying votes through the erasure of names or the writing in of names. We consider the blank column as useless and the right to erase as harmless, but it would not be wise to increase the difficulty of voting either "straight" or independently.

MR. CRISP'S MISTAKE.

It is due to a series of accidents that ex-Speaker CRISP has the opportunity to present himself as a semi-official spokesman of the Democratic Party in the country. Having been the Speaker of the last House, in which his party was a majority, tradition made him its candidate this year. The caucus nomination was entirely insignificant, or it certainly would have been contested. Unfortunately, it gives him a quasi-representative position, which he abuses. We will not say that Mr. CRISP is guided in his expressions by his conception of what will promote his election to the Senate from Georgia, but we can see no other motive for his conspicuous adherence to the silver standard and his ostentatious condemnation of the course of the President. If that does help him in Georgia—which we doubt—it deserves the unqualified disapproval of the party throughout the country.

Mr. CRISP ought to know that in this curious escapade he represents no party, least of all that of which Mr. CLEVELAND is the accepted chief, and no living cause. The free-silver movement never had the strength the politicians believed that it had, as was shown when it had to meet the clear issue in Kentucky, which was supposed to be one of its strongholds. Such strength as it did possess came from the fact that the leaders and intriguers of each party were afraid to bring it to a test, and made concessions to it instead of fighting it and crushing it. The moment there was a fight, as in Kentucky, the crushing followed. Merely as a piece of selfish strategy it is a terrible blunder for a man like Mr. CRISP, who has played for a time a prominent part on the stage of National affairs, to cling to a cause that has always been absurd and is now obviously a losing cause.

The interests of the whole country and the integrity of the Democratic Party require that the leaders of that party shall accept the teachings of experience, stand by the principle of sound money, support the President, and be ready heartily to co-operate with the Republican leaders if they are ready to proceed on these lines. Unless Mr. CRISP is ready to do this, he would be much better advised than in the past if he remained entirely quiet.

THE CASE OF WALLER.

The reference to the case of WALLER in the President's message is as guarded as it is brief, but it sets forth with sufficient explicitness that the case is still open and that the present condition of it is not satisfactory to the United States.

When the conviction of WALLER was announced, the announcement was doubted at the State Department, by reason, as it was there said, of a provision of our treaty with France which provided that American citizens accused of complicity in insurrection should be tried by civil tribunals, unless they were arrested with arms in their hands, in which case alone it should be permissible to try them by court-martial. Our whole effort, which has not thus far been successful, has been to ascertain whether WALLER was properly and fairly tried. In making this demand our Government has been, as the President says, "following the course justified by abundant precedent." If WALLER was fairly tried by a tribunal having jurisdiction of his case, there is nothing more to be said. If he was not fairly tried, and was therefore improperly condemned, France owes us not only his release, but an indemnity appropriate to the offense of having unwarrantably detained an American citizen in confinement for eight months.

It is impossible that we should be satisfied in such a matter by the loose declamation of French publicists. We have the right to satisfy ourselves, and it is this satisfaction that the French Government has thus far refused to give us. There is no presumption whatever in favor of the regularity or the good faith of the trial. France has claimed for years a protectorate over Madagascar, in virtue of which she was to control the foreign relations of the island, including its relations with individual foreigners. But this claim has never been recognized by the United States any more than by the Government of Madagascar. It has lately for the first time been made good by arms. But the proceedings on account of which it may fairly be suspected that WALLER has been condemned and punished are of much older date. In April, 1894, it was telegraphed from Marseilles that, "in spite of the strong opposition and repeated protests of the French Resident," a concession for the whole southern part of the island had been secured by ex-Consul WALLER, "and that this concession was resented by the French pioneer colonists." The grant covered 225 square miles of land especially rich in rubber. On June 9 of the same year it was telegraphed from London that the French Resident had entered a formal protest against the concession to WALLER, declaring that France would not recognize concessions made to foreigners without her permission. On Sept. 13 the mission of M. LE MYRE DE VILLARS was announced, with the explanation that it was his purpose to make the French protectorate effectual. On Feb. 22, 1895, it was given out that the French were incensed to the point of violence against WALLER, believing that it was his reports that had caused his Government to withdraw its instructions to the new American Consul to obtain recognition through the French Resident. It was also related how he had been assaulted and insulted by French soldiers. Finally, on March 24, it was given out that WALLER had been sentenced by a French court-martial to twenty years' imprisonment upon the charge of "having conspired with the Hovas against the French authorities."

The history of the case not only does not suggest that justice was done to WALLER, but irresistibly makes the contrary suggestion. It indicates that his real offense lay in his having secured a valuable concession, which not only irritated the French authorities, but which excited the envy of French commercial adventurers. But in securing this concession it does not appear that he had done anything that was not lawful and proper in the view of his own Government or that had caused him to forfeit the protection of that Government. The President's statement of the case is very temperate indeed. We have now waited quite long enough for the record which will show upon what grounds and upon what evidence WALLER was convicted.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

There is only one drawback to the complete satisfactoriness of the appointment of Judge PECKHAM to the Supreme Court, and that is to be found in the composition of the Court of Appeals. That court is now composed of four Republicans and three Democrats. The term of Judge PECKHAM will not expire until 1900, and the appointment of his successor by Gov. MORTON will leave a Republican majority of five to two on the bench of the highest court of the State of New-York.

So marked a predominance of one party in a State that is politically so evenly divided is undoubtedly to be deplored. There are questions liable to be raised before the Court of Appeals upon which the Judges will differ according to their politics, and this not at all to the discredit of either side, or to the impairment of their judicial character or standing. Such questions, of course, are much more numerous and much more important in the Supreme Court of the United States. In that body the fact that a Judge has been a Democrat or a Republican is reason for expecting from him a certain position on questions of construction of the Constitution. But this difference is by no means so important as it formerly was. In fact, the strongest and most explicit declarations of State rights and even of "State sovereignty" that have been made by the Supreme Court have been made when a majority of its members were Republicans.

It is not the President's fault, but his misfortune, that he is compelled to weaken the Democratic membership of the highest court of his own State in order to secure for that State representation in the Supreme Court. All New-York lawyers are agreed that it is highly important that New-York should have such a representation.

Gov. MORTON is not himself a lawyer, but he will no doubt seek and take the advice of the best lawyers of his own party about the mode of filling the vacancy that will be created by the resignation of Judge PECKHAM. One result will be that the Republican preponderance in the Court of Appeals will be increased and will be confirmed for some years to come. But that is a misfortune inherent in the situation presented to the President.

IN THE RIGHT PATH.

The reception of the President's message so far as it relates to the currency is what might have been expected. The extreme and narrow partisans among the Republicans condemn it. A few of the men of his own party who have helplessly committed themselves to the free-silver delusion criticise it. The sober men among the Democrats approve it, and the more conservative Republicans are reserved regarding it. The views and feelings thus expressed on the day after a message is sent in are of very little consequence. They are not the result of careful and independent consideration. With men in politics they are usually but the application of party prejudice for or against the author of the message. What is really of consequence is the deliberate, slowly formed judgment of the people, which, we are confident, will be found to be with the President, not only with the general principles which he lays down, but with the measures that he proposes.

It must be remembered that in presenting his plan of long bonds for funding or retiring the legal-tender notes, Mr. CLEVELAND felt bound to meet the situation completely and suggest a remedy entirely adequate to the eradication of our deep-seated difficulty. In that he is wise, because so thorough a recognition of the true nature of the difficulty and so comprehensive a plan for doing away with it must in itself attract the quick attention of the world and exert a distinct favorable influence in restoring confidence. But it does not follow that Mr. CLEVELAND's plan must be adopted in its entirety. If the principle on which it is based be recognized, and if that principle be applied specifically to a definite portion of the legal-tender demand currency, this Congress will have done much, very much, toward the final solution of the problem. A single bill authorizing the funding at a fixed amount per month of the Treasury notes of 1890 and the cancellation of the notes so funded would be of immense and lasting advantage. It would be a proclamation to the world that the United States is actually paying off and destroying the paper money which is now the object of suspicion. It would strengthen the gold reserve of the Treasury, not by supplying it with gold that could instantly be taken from it, but by reducing the means for exhausting the reserve. Above all, it would direct the policy of the Government, not by Executive action alone, but by the enactment of Congress on the plain path which the whole financial world knows to be the only path of safety.

RECORDER GOFF'S MISTAKES.

Recorder GOFF is finding out that a man who foolishly treads on quicksands only makes his situation more uncomfortable and risky by unnecessarily violent struggling. Conceding that he erred in his conduct in the Langerman case through an excess of sentiment not blameworthy in itself, and that when he discovered the disastrous character of his error he desired as completely as possible to correct it, it must be plain to him now that he would have done much better to proceed with all possible caution, decorum, and reserve. He would especially have done better had he surrounded himself by all the safeguards that law and precedent supply and acted in consultation with and by the advice and approval of the officers to whom the prosecution of crime is properly intrusted.

We do not care to surmise what embarrassment or annoyance may be in store for him when all the persons, official or other, who have rights and duties in the premises shall have had access to the facts or affidavits on which he has proceeded. Nor do we incline to predict what may be the consequences arising from the statements made by the Recorder as a preface to his order of a new trial for the accused, his discharge on his own recognizance, and his commitment as a witness in the case of his accuser. Whatever these may be, it looks now as if Mr. GOFF would have to face them alone, and the prospect cannot be pleasing to him. It is still less so to a community sensitive as to the dignity of its Judges.

A SENSIBLE PLAN.

The plan proposed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Corporation Counsel, as a committee of its members, for the construction of a new building in the City Hall Park for those departments and public offices that have the custody of important public records, seems to present a sensible solution of the problem of a new municipal building so far as immediate needs are concerned.

The building originally authorized by act of the Legislature was intended to serve this purpose of a Hall of Records, which should accommodate not only the records themselves, but the offices having charge of them. The need of room for other public offices, then and still occupying rented premises, led to an extension of the plan by subsequent legislation. This was further developed into the scheme for a new City Hall to occupy the site partly covered by the present one, which was to be removed. The act providing for this was repealed, which revived a prohibition in the previous statute of the use of any part of the park. Location outside of that space and near the present city and county buildings seems to be impracticable without enormous cost, and now we are coming back to the original proposition for a Hall of Records, but with authority to place it in the park to the east of the City Hall and Court House.

Inasmuch as the plan for sweeping away all the present structures and putting up a grand City Hall worthy of the metropolis seems to be hopeless, this is perhaps the best thing to be done. The old Hall of Records, occupied by the Register, has long been inadequate and unsafe as a repository for its valuable records, and is an eyesore directly in front of the bridge terminus. The old brownstone Court House and the engine house on the corner are ugly and comparatively useless structures.

The offices having charge of important records affecting the titles to real estate, property rights, and pecuniary interests of the city are those of the Register, County Clerk, Surrogate, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, while the functions of the Department of Taxes have a close relation with these. A building adequately accommodating all these offices, with the best provision for the care and use of the records themselves, would greatly promote convenience and facility in this field of the public service, and would relieve the pressure for space in the other public buildings.

A proper structure would not occupy much more area than the old buildings which it would displace, and it could be so located as to obstruct the park much less. It should, of course, be made to harmonize with its surroundings, and especially with the fine old City Hall, which it would flank on one side. It should also be so planned and so placed as to conform to a proper plaza arrangement between the outlet of the widened Elm Street and the entrance to the bridge, the removal of the old Hall of Records giving opportunity for a great improvement of the approach to the latter.

Then, perhaps, in the course of time, the other flank of the City Hall and Court House might be covered with a structure for other municipal departments and offices still left in rented premises, which could be made to accord with the central buildings and the other detached wing, so as to present a harmonious and tasteful group, nearly as attractive architecturally, quite as spacious and convenient in floor room and arrangement, and far less costly than one great City Hall. There is really some question whether in the growth of the requirements of the municipal service a well-devised group of buildings is not preferable to one huge pile. If land already belonging to the city should be used, this plan would be economical in the long run on account of saving in rent.

Of four prizes offered by the Philadelphia Park Commission for designs for its new building in Fairmount Park, three—the first, second, and fourth—have been won by New-York architects, while the remaining one went to Paris. It is a little humiliating that even a single prize got away, but after all the showing is not so bad.

Just as President CLEVELAND said in his message, our diplomatic representatives should be better paid than they are. They should not, as now, be forced to choose between living in shabby style or spending large amounts of their own money to keep up the dignity of a country great and rich enough to pay its own way in any company. This is not a matter of sentiment, but, on the contrary, it directly affects our material interests and prospects. The usefulness of our Ministers increases with the respect in which they are held by the people among whom they live.

It does not often happen that a new member of the House is equipped for the consideration of legislative measures relating to any department of the Government by exceptional experience in the practical work of that department and by the knowledge acquired by many years of good service. Such is the equipment, however, of Mr. N. D. Sperry, the new member from the Second District of Connecticut, who was for a little more than twenty-eight years the Postmaster of New-Haven, and whose appointment to the office of Postmaster General has been advocated for years past by prominent Republicans in New-England. Mr. Sperry is a decided partisan and a politician of recognized ability, but he is also a successful man of business, and the affairs of the New-Haven Post Office were conducted by him in accordance with sound business principles. His experience will be of much value in the Committee on Post Offices, of which, of course, he will be a member. He might with propriety be made its Chairman, but the traditions of the House will probably prevent his appointment to that place during his first term.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

—Let no man say hereafter that hack work is ignoble or beneath the dignity even of genius itself. We have it on the high authority of Mr. Stevenson that Andrew Lang is an open and recognized hack writer, and now it transpires that Mr. Du Maurier made the drawing of that astonishing spring with tropical vegetation around it, and two scared chickens above it, that figures upon the labels of the Apollinaris water bottles. An English publisher, who was commercially interested in the water, happened to be a friend of Mr. Du Maurier, and asked him to make the sketch.

—It is a pity that "culture" is such a horrible stimulant to vanity that it impedes its own diffusion. The very interesting University Extension Bulletin No. 2, just issued by the State University, dwells with appropriate joy upon the great good that persons "equipped with an expensive education" might do in reading clubs and culture clubs, and so on, by generously casting rays from their own enlightenment upon struggling folk who have little time to become acquainted with good literature. But of one young women's club in this city the bulletin says that "the tone is excellent, except for an exclusive disposition among its members," and in the notes upon the work and character of other clubs it is repeatedly declared that the ardor of the enthusiastic few is damped by contact with the uninspired many. This is a human trait with which promoters of popular cultivation must reckon. Mr. Lowell was one of the most cultivated, and at the same time one of the most exclusive, men in the world. If his conduct had left any doubt on the point, his published letters made the truth appear.

—Why do so many publishers of the new brood of half-tone picture magazines send their issues forth with edges uncut? Like the hoof of the horse and the wing of the bird, these publications are an evolution, an ulterior, but, of course, not the ultimate development from a remote literary protoplasm—something called into being to meet a recognized want. They serve the need of a tired age that can no longer read much, but finds a sort of refreshment in looking at pretty pictures, and some of the pictures in these magazines are extremely pretty. But the uncut edges baffle the weary student of pictures and plague him beyond expression. The half-tone folks shouldn't allow mistaken pride to stand in the way of commercial interest. Their magazines have nothing in common with fine books, and make no appeal to the vanity of the bibliophile. Those ponderous guillotines known as "cutters" should operate upon each copy before it leaves the bindery.

—The piracy that grief and mourning may rightly claim has not been respected, it seems, by some newspaper correspondents who have sought interviews with Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. She complains of it, naturally enough, but not quite reasonably, it strikes us, when she protests that "the whole writing world has tried to make money out of the death of my husband." The minute curiosity of the public about men of genius is idle and foolish, no doubt, but it is always a respectful tribute. Besides, Mrs. Stevenson's protest would include Mr. Colvin and the Vailima letters.

THE STROLLERS ACTING FOR CHARITY

A Fashionable Audience Witnesses "She Stoops to Conquer."

The pretty little Berkeley Lyceum Theatre was again crowded with fashionable folk last night at the second performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," which is being given this week by The Strollers for charity. The boxes were all filled, and every orchestra and balcony stall was occupied.

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. W. Kintzing Jost, Miss Perkins, J. S. Barclay, Jr., Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, Mr. Chiko, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Jameson Cotting, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Wallace M. Sterry, Monson Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

At the first matinée this afternoon Mrs. Marion Story will occupy a box, having among her guests a Westchester County Club party, including Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Mrs. Edward C. Potter. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have taken Box A.

UTAH ANXIOUS FOR STATEHOOD

The President Will Be Urged to Take Immediate Action.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 4.—The official count gives the Democrats 21 members of the Legislature on joint ballot, and the Republicans 42. The vote on the Constitution is 31,325 for and 7,678 against.

Hoyt Sherman, Jr., Republican member of the Utah Commission, will leave in the morning for Washington for the purpose of urging upon the President the necessity of immediate action.

J. R. Letcher, a Democratic member of the Utah Commission and ex-Chairman, will leave next Tuesday, carrying a copy of the Constitution, together with the certified vote. Both Letcher and Sherman will urge immediate action on the question of Statehood.

PICTURES BY WALTER L. PALMER

A modest but thoroughly charming little collection of water-color drawings by Walter L. Palmer is hung at the Avery Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. The pictures may be seen until the 14th of December and are on private sale.

Mr. Palmer is the son of the late Erastus D. Palmer, the well-known sculptor of Albany, and is one of the best of the group of younger American painters occupying a position midway between the more conservative men and the advanced impressionists. He is an associate of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, and the Water Color Club. Many awards have come his way, as well, from the Philadelphia and Boston Art Clubs, a gold medal at Chicago, the Hallgarten and the Evans prizes falling to his lot.

The present show is composed in equal parts of soft, tender stretches of Venetian canals, bordered by quaint bits of lovely architecture and Winter scenes in and about the State Capitol, thoroughly characteristic of the place. Mr. Palmer has enjoyed no little reputation as a painter of snow. He has given to the beautiful white effects a delicacy, a charm, and an original treatment quite his own. Novel arrangements, unusual handling of his material, and a fresh way of seeing his motive, all have tended to produce attractive results much out of the commonplace.

If his portrayal of Venice is more conventional, it is because of the subject and not by reason of the artist's lack of strong personality. It is difficult in these late days to invest the old Queen of the Adriatic with much originality; artists have made her every stone familiar to us until it would seem that the last word had long since been said, leaving little if anything to add. But if it must remain as a twice-told tale, Mr. Palmer has lost nothing of the freshness of his subject in the telling; he has rendered familiar spots, well-known corners, and historic piles with much poetic feeling, tender sentiment, and a true artistic touch that makes each effort enjoyable and in a measure his own.

There is a bit of the harbor, (26,) a long, narrow composition, that is delicious in its quality of opalescent color dexterously touched in and treated with rare simplicity, that is very alluring. And certain effects of moon with the glow of lamplight, or—horrible thought—electricity, have been rendered with unusual success. This is noticeable in "Moonlight on the Grand Canal," (35,) where the stones of an old palace catch the light of the lamp and are yet illumined by the soft, mellow rays of the moon. Fishing boats in all the picturesqueness of curiously shaped and colored sails as many hued as Jacob's coat, groups of brilliantly painted boat posts, ancient stones, moss-covered or overgrown by grass and weed—these add to the picturesqueness of the ensemble, giving local color and character.

Now and then there is a dazzling touch of contrast—a sail against deep blue, a clump of luxuriant foliage massed in front of heat-laden midday sky, effective by contrast and making agreeable lines of composition. Of the snow scenes it may be said that Mr. Palmer is almost alone in the peculiar charm and delicacy with which he invests all he does. He has caught the subtle relations of sunshine or shadow on the white surfaces with rare dexterity, and obtained satisfactory conclusions; he has drawn, too, the tree form with fidelity, with much understanding of the anatomy, and with grace of line and form.

Mr. Palmer has been some time preparing for this exhibition; many of the works being the result of a recent visit to Venice, direct transcripts from the spot, so that they have all the freshness of nature and the place. They have evidently been done con amore, after a long and intimate acquaintance with the historic city, and as such have additional charm. In conclusion it may be added that the drawings are of modest size and framed in quiet, refined taste, making them available for any room.

DINNER OF THE MORSE SOCIETY

Speakers Praise Their Forefathers and the Great Inventor.

The first dinner of the Morse Society was had last night in the Windsor Hotel. Twenty-five members of the Morse family sat down to an elaborately decorated and plentifully supplied table and discussed their forefathers from the time they settled in New-England until the world rang with the name of the Inventor Morse.

Lieut. Jerome E. Morse is the President of the society. Among those who spoke last night were David R. Morse, Frank R. Morse, and others who, while they do not bear the family name, are related to it by marriage.

The society dinner is to be an annual affair.

Gardiner—Gardner.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I presume I ought to feel flattered at two successive days' notice in THE TIMES concerning the proper spelling of my surname, even if the motives which prompted the writers may be open to criticism.

Permit me to say that there are several families of Colonial consequence in the United States, who have no relationship to each other, but whose surnames differ only by a letter.

Among these may be mentioned the Gardiner family of Rhode Island, from which I have the honor to be descended, and which has been settled there since 1638, and still holds a portion of the land in the Narragansett country, granted by Ninagret, Chief Sachem of the Niantics. The City of Gardiner, Me., is named after this family, whose antecedent English record covers several centuries.

Another and distinct family of the name of Gardiner came to Boston in 1635 and settled, first at Saybrook and then at the Isle of Wight, now known as Gardiner's Island, and at East Hampton. Its progenitor in this country in his will wrote his name Lyon Gardener.

Another Colonial family, generally known as the Salem and Nantucket family, was that of Mr. Thomas Gardner, one of the founders in 1624 of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Another and later Massachusetts Gardner family, to which belonged Col. Thomas Gardner, who was mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, gave the name Gardner to a town in that State.

Still another distinct and highly respectable family of the name of Gardner, who were members of the Society of Friends, settled in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

For many years I carelessly wrote my surname without the distinguishing letter, until remonstrated with by members of my family in Rhode Island, that in course of time it might cause confusion in tracing pedigree.

As I served my country for many years in the field and otherwise, under army commissions confirmed by the Senate of the United States, in which my name was spelled as I had written it, I deemed it proper to go into court and prove according to law that my surname was Gardiner and not Gardner, and the Army Register was then changed accordingly.

Relative to that highly patriotic and non-political organization the Military Society of the War of 1812, constituting the old Veteran Corps of Artillery, to which the late Gen. John A. Dix and Thurlow Weed belonged, you will please to observe they have nowhere entered into newspaper controversy to controvert assumptions as to flag-raising and otherwise which could be shown to be baseless, or to answer innumerable articles written to influence public opinion. When, however, they were notified to produce their records before the committee of the Board of Alderman a unanimous report in their favor was the inevitable result, followed by an approval of the report by the Board of Aldermen by a very large majority.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.

"Give Him Jessie."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard, in his interesting volume, "Domesticated Animals," describing hawking in the past, points to a singular survival of one of the terms of falconry, in common use in the United States. He writes, "At least one of these collocations of words, which has escaped from the minds of grown people, still holds a place among the boys of this country. When two lads are fighting, one often hears the bystanders say, by the way of encouragement to one of the contestants, 'Give him Jessie.'" Prof. Shaler says that after much inquiry he has failed "to find a trace of it preserved in England." The jess, as we know, was a small strap, fastened to the leg of the hawk. Possibly a hawk, slow in returning to the lure was whipped with the jess. The commoner use of the term is "give him Jessie." I have heard Jessie take on a family name, as "give him Jessica Jones." This is a variation, used possibly in the same sense. "Give him, goss." I do not pretend to say that this is again a return to falconry. It may be only a coincidence that the most pugnacious of birds is the gos-hawk.

OLD CHAP.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.

ZEITOUN RESISTS TURKS

Official Reports Are Portentous of a Merciless Campaign.

AUSTRIAN MURDERED IN KHARPUT

Governor of Kaisarieh Dismissed by Order of the Porte—Berlin Reaffirms That Powers Are in Accord.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Zeitoun from a Turkish source says that delegates sent to treat with the Armenians in regard to a surrender were not received by the insurgent leaders.

It is said that the latter released 400 captured troops with the exception of nine, who, it is alleged, were murdered. A bloody and merciless campaign against the Armenians in Zeitoun is expected.

M. Petrovitch, an Austrian subject, who was chief of the local official tobacco régie, has been murdered while traveling in the Kharput district.

The officials in Erzeroum, Barburt, Erizinhian, and Bitlis continue to force the Armenians, under threats of renewed attacks, to sign addresses thanking the Porte for protection during recent disorders and praising the Sultan's paternal rule.

Several notables in the Erzeroum district have been in like manner compelled to telegraph to the Patriarch demanding the recall of the Bishop in consequence of the latter's dispatch to the Marquis of Salisbury indicating the deplorable situation.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Dec. 3, announces that the Turkish Governor of Kaisarea, (Kaisarieh,) Asia Minor, where a massacre of Christians occurred Nov. 30, has been dismissed by order of the Porte.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that the question of the admission of additional guardships into the Bosporus is in suspense and all diplomatic action in the matter is at a complete standstill for the moment. Some of the Ambassadors are still awaiting fresh instructions from their Governments.

All diplomats believe that the exercise of strong pressure, stronger by far than that which has hitherto been brought to bear upon the Porte, will be necessary to induce the Sultan to yield, and it is understood that such action will be taken immediately upon the receipt of replies by the Ambassadors.

The Sultan has made a personal appeal to the Russian Austrian, German, and French Governments that they agree not to press their demands, but without success.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Cologne Gazette, as the result of inquiries in official circles, reaffirms that Cabinets and diplomats alike are unanimous in insisting on the admission of additional guardships into the Bosporus. It adds that nothing is known of the rumored British ultimatum.

TREBIZONDE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Riot of Conspirators Quelled Without Harm to Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte a report of the Armenian troubles at Trebizonde, signed by the civil and military officials, the ulemas, and the notables of the Vilayet-Mussulman, Greek, Orthodox and Catholic. In part, it is as follows:

On Oct. 2, while a party consisting of Gen. Bahri Pasha, ex-Vali of Van; Ahmed Hamdi Pasha, commander of the "Redifs" at Trebizonde; Razi Han, Persian Consul at Trebizonde; Hadji Omer Effendi, Director of the Posts and Telegraphs, and Suleiman Bey, Commander of Mounted Police were passing along a street in Trebizonde they were fired upon several times by a servant of the Armenian Bishop, and another Armenian.

Bahri Pasha was shot in the leg and Hamdi Pasha in the foot. The assailants were instantly arrested. This incident, the first outbreak in Trebizonde by the rebellious Armenians, caused some excitement, but was not followed by immediate disorders. Two days later, however, an Armenian—one Hatchik—while resisting arrest for complicity in the shooting, shot and killed Rahmi Effendi, in the Ai Vassil quarter, and made his escape.

The murder created intense excitement, and the streets were soon filled with a mob, many of whom were armed. A rumor was circulated that the Armenians had assassinated the Vali at the Government House, and a rush was made for that place. The streets were blocked by the excited people, but after a time the authorities succeeded in dispersing the crowd, but public feeling remained very strong.

In view of the critical situation arising from the shootings, Father Mesrob, acting representative of the Armenian Bishop, and the most prominent citizens of the city were summoned to the Government House to attend a meeting to consider the best means of preventing further disorders. Only Father Mesrob and one merchant responded. They were requested to exert all their influence to prevent a repetition of the recent scenes and to name the hiding place of the murderer, the arrest of whom would aid in restoring tranquillity. The merchant, however, declared that he would not interfere in the matter, and Father Mesrob said he did not know the accused, and, moreover, it appeared from reports that the two Pashas were wounded by a soldier and that Rahmi Effendi was killed by a Mussulman.

The conference proving unsuccessful, and the shooting being followed by news of the riots in Constantinople, public excitement became greater than ever. Every one became alarmed, and the Armenians kept their stores closed and walked about armed to the teeth. Affairs began to reach such a dangerous stage, and as Armenians from neighboring villages began to swarm into the city, the Governor-General, to prevent possible bloody riots, on the morning of Oct. 8 assembled in the Market Square a large number of prominent citizens—Mussulmans and Christians—and exhorted them to quell the excitement of the populace.

Even as he spoke shots were heard in every direction on the Sharki Square. Owing to the resulting confusion it was impossible to determine on which side the brawl began. It seemed, however, as though the more the troops and officials endeavored to suppress the riot the greater became the audacity of the Armenians. From the shops and bazaars, from the upper windows of their dwellings, from anywhere and everywhere they fired at random on soldiers, police, and citizens alike.

The Vali hastened to the scene, but was powerless to stop the shooting, and several shots were even fired at the Governor. At the sight of two Mussulmans dead, and two or three Mussulmans and one soldier wounded, the excitement of the Mussulmans and Greeks reached its climax, and it was late in the afternoon when order was restored. Then the Armenians were deprived of their arms, and placed under guard. Those individuals and families deprived of their means of support were cared for in some Mussulman houses, and at the Catholic school. Later the offenders were tried by court-martial. During the disorders the foreign Consulates, schools, and other religious establishments and residences of foreigners were guarded by regular troops.

When the troubles were completely suppressed an elaborate inquest was held to discover the authors of the riots. It was found that, on the morning of the outbreak, several conspirators were expected from Constantinople, and the unusual assembling of Armenians near the wharf attracted many other persons to the spot.

Among the letters received in the mail was one for a certain Chvarch of Erzindjam, giving details of the troubles in Constantinople and announcing the death of his brother. The effect of this news was to cause Chvarch to begin firing wildly on all passers-by. Immediately afterward four or five shots were fired from some stores, and these were succeeded by others from the assembled Armenians. Then followed the general riot.

The fact that the first shots were fired by visiting Armenians from neighboring villages, that simultaneously with the commencement of the riots the Armenian shops and bazaars were closed, and that the officials who exhorted the Armenians to submission were greeted with shots, proves conclusively to the authorities that the rioters had decided to cause great slaughter throughout the country. It is worthy of remark that Chvarch and other rioters profited by the amnesty accorded by the Sultan.

GLADSTONE ON SUBLIME PORTE.

Approaching Crash of an Impious and Iniquitous Government.

The Press Club of Chicago has had an address from some speaker of distinction in the Auditorium every year for several years. The club invited Mr. Gladstone for 1896, and the Mayor of Chicago supplemented the request with a cordial letter inviting Mr. Gladstone and his family. These letters were sent to Mr. Depew, to be forwarded with a personal letter from him. The following is Mr. Gladstone's answer to Mr. Depew:

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th ult., which forwarded to me the invitation of the Press Club, accompanied and countenanced by the gracious address of the Mayor of the great City of Chicago.

I cannot too strongly express my sense of the honor thus done me, and I wish to add that, in my opinion, no cause more sacred and none more urgent than that of the Americans has ever been brought before the citizens of our humane and enlightened country.

It is for the moment enveloped, so far as the public are concerned, in uncertainty, but yet there are indications that the handwriting on the wall, which warned one ancient despot of his coming doom, has again been traced visibly enough to betoken some approaching crash of a system of government far more impious and iniquitous.

With these feelings, I still must not blind myself to the facts of my situation. After my long public life I can attempt no public action without considering much besides the truth and even the importance of what I might have to say, and I am far from convinced that my undertaking a public progress (for such it would be) at the present time would be beneficial to the Armenian cause. But all reasoning on such a question is cut short by an undesirable physical unfitness. The blessing of good health is still vouchsafed to me, but diminished strength, imperfect vision, and growing deafness incapacitate me from public efforts which more weighty considerations might lead me to undertake, and confine my intercourse with others to what is purely private and of a very restricted character.

I send this reply with much regret, but with too full an assurance of its necessity.

In conclusion, let me hope that the influence of your great, and, in such a matter, necessarily impartial country, will be powerfully used in the cause of right.

Missionaries in Turkey Protected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Alexander W. Terrell, the United States Minister to Turkey, cabled to the State Department to-day from Constantinople that everything relating to American interests was satisfactory. The missionaries, he said, were safe and properly protected.

MR. BAYARD TO THE ENGINEERS.

Sense of Human Brotherhood Stronger than Forms of Government.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, presided at a dinner which was given this evening in aid of the fund of the Locomotive Engineers' Benevolent Society. Mr. Bayard was enthusiastically received when he rose to address the assemblage.

He declared that he could say in all sincerity, that he had never attended a dinner in England with such warm sympathy. There was no party, there were no national distinctions there. He dwelt upon the international dependence of different callings of society, accentuating the indissoluble tie of humanity the world over, and declaring that while parties and forms of government might be useful, the sense of human brotherhood was stronger and better than all else.

He would be glad, he said, if he could be able to do anything to create a better feeling among the different classes. If the handworkers could realize the feelings of the brainworkers toward them, it would make Great Britain stronger and better. Several members of Parliament and a number of representatives of American trade were present.

ELECTIONS OF THE REICHSTAG.

President Re-elected, a Clerical and a Radical Vice President.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Baron von Buol-Berenberg was re-elected President of the Reichstag to-day, receiving 229 votes out of the 298 cast. Fifty-eight members voted blank ballots, and six were classed among the "scattering."

Herr Schmidt, a member of the Richter Radical group, representing Elberfeld, was elected First Vice President. He received 169 of the 290 votes cast, 107 being blank.

Herr Sphan, who sits at a representative of Cologne in the clerical interest, was elected Second Vice President by a vote of 170. The total number of ballots cast was 370, of which 90 were blank.

THOMAS CARLYLE CENTENARY.

Ubiquitous Kaiser Sends a Wreath and Cheyne Row House Is Delivered.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 4.—The centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle was celebrated at his birthplace, Ecclefechan, near Dumfries, to-day. A large number of wreaths were sent from all parts of Great Britain and the Continent, one of them being presented by Emperor William of Germany, with the inscription "In memory of the writer of the life of Fredrick the Great."

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Carlyle centenary meeting took place at Chelsea to-day. The Carlyle house in Cheyne Row, which was bought with money subscribed in England and America, was formally handed over to the Trustees. The Hon. John Morley presided at the meeting and made a speech.

HOSTILITY TO THE EXHIBITION.

Parliamentary Committee Will Provoke an Excited Chamber Debate.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The nomination of a Parliamentary committee to examine the project of holding an exhibition in 1900 is commented upon by the newspapers in very strong terms, and an excited debate on the matter in the Chamber of Deputies is expected.

Three members of the committee are hostile to the project, five accept the proposition under strict reservations, two stipulate that the exhibition shall be situated on the left bank of the Seine, and one approves the project unreservedly.

The debate in the bureau prior to the nomination of the committee showed that hostility to the exhibition was stronger than had been expected.

STAMBULOFF'S CABINET BLAMED.

Parliamentary Commission Recommends Impeachment of Ministers.

SOFIA, Dec. 4.—The report of the Parliamentary Commission that has been inquiring into the acts of the Ministry of M. Stambuloff, the murdered ex-Premier, has just been made public. The commission reported many abuses of power on the part of the Ministry, including acts of violence, and especially condemned the furnishing of arms to supporters of the Government. The report concluded with a recommendation that all the members of the Stambuloff Cabinet be impeached.

Lecky Will Become a Commoner.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—The contest between William E. H. Lecky, the historian, (Liberal-Unionist,) and Mr. Wright, (Conservative,) for the Parliamentary seat for Dublin University, made vacant by the elevation of the Right Hon. David R. Plunket, (Conservative,) to the peerage, has virtually been decided in favor of Mr. Lecky. He has thus far polled nearly one-half of the total electorate, and is 650 votes ahead of Mr. Wright. Voting is possible, however, until Friday.

A Demand for Socialists' Release.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In the Reichstag notification has been given of a demand for urgency for a motion that the imprisoned Socialist Deputies shall be liberated during the present session. Seventy summonses have been issued for leading Socialists in Berlin for breaches of the laws regarding associations. Recent raids supplied the evidence.

Prussian Laws on Associations.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Freissinnige Zeitung says that the Volks Partei will move in the Reichstag, at the earliest possible moment, the adoption of a temporary bill to protect Germans who desire to form societies from falling a prey to Prussian laws relating to associations by which Socialist societies are closed.

Salisbury's Reply About Venezuela.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of Secretary of State Olney in regard to the British-Venezuelan dispute, which has been forwarded to Washington by mail, should be in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, to-day or to-morrow.

Lucanus Will Succeed Von Koeller.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Tageblatt asserts that Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, will succeed Herr von Koeller as Prussian Minister of the Interior and that Herr Wilmowski, one of the chief officials of the Chancellor's office, will succeed Dr. von Lucanus.

Rebels near Manzanillo Repulsed.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Near Manzanillo, 200 rebels attacked Lieut. Pedro Aguilar and twenty-eight Spanish soldiers, who were cutting grass for their horses. The rebels were repulsed, but during the fight, Lieut. Aguilar was seriously wounded.

Pope Leo's Gift to Armenians.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Osservatore Romano says that the Pope, immediately on learning of the robberies and massacres of Armenians, sent 50,000 lire to Mgr. Azarian, Catholic Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, for the relief of surviving victims.

Hanotaux to Replace Berthelot.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Le Gaulois says it is believed that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Dupuy, and later in the Ministry of M. Ribot, will replace M. Berthelot, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the end of the year.

Reforms in Ships Are Suggested.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The committee of the London Board of Trade appointed to consider the question whether or not the side lights of ships should be screened, has made a report suggesting a number of reforms.

Proposed Monument to Pasteur.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—An international subscription is about to be opened for a monument to the late M. Pasteur. The Council of the Institute initiated the movement.

George Augustus Sala Weaker.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say that the condition of George Augustus Sala is worse, and that he is much weaker.

Cronstadt's Port Is Ice-Bound.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices from Cronstadt say that navigation at that port has been closed on account of ice.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Anton Hodenpyl.

Anton Hodenpyl, who was accidentally killed at Peoria, Ill., Tuesday night, was a resident of Brooklyn, where he lived with his father, at 43 Seventh Avenue. He was forty years old.

The first notification of the sudden death was received at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and his brother George started for Peoria at 9 o'clock.

Anton Hodenpyl was the junior member of the firm of Hodenpyl & Sons, importers of diamonds, at 170 Broadway, this city. He did most of the out-of-town business, and made four trips each year through the West and Canada. He started on the last trip Monday, and expected to return the latter part of next week.

He was married twelve years ago, and the wedding was a society event. His wife died three months after the wedding. He was a prominent member of the Carleton Club, and had at one time been a member of the Montauk Club. He was a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was a member of the Vigilantia Council, Royal Arcanum, which is composed of members of the Twenty-third Regiment.

One of his brothers is Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, one of the professors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city.

Mr. Hodenpyl's father is sixty-eight years old, and the announcement of his son's death was a great shock to him. The Hodenpyl family is well known in society circles on the Park Slope, and the man who was accidentally killed was a favorite.

He leaves two brothers and three sisters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Henry Moore, the colored watchman who had been employed in the Municipal Building for fifteen years, died at his home, 1,890 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He left the Municipal Building at midnight and was in good health. He passed several happy remarks to the reporters as he left. An hour later he fell dead while taking off his coat at his home. He was seventy-three years old, and, although a Republican, held his position under the various changes. He was a prominent figure in colored church circles, and was known best as "Deacon."

—While talking to a number of friends in the parlor of his residence, 129 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J., James H. Floy, sixty years old, and a society leader, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday. Mr. Floy retired from business several years ago, having amassed a fortune in the dry goods trade in New-York. He owned considerable property in Elizabeth and New-York. He leaves a widow and several children, one of his sons, Dr. Frederick H. Floy, being house physician in the General Hospital.

—Col. John C. Cullman, the most noted German in Alabama, died in Cullman, Ala., on Tuesday. He was born in Bavaria in 1826, and came to America in 1865. In 1875 he founded the town of Cullman. Col. Cullman took more than 1,000 families to Alabama and made the county where he settled one of the garden spots of the State.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, the widow of Gen. Gershon Mott, died in Bordentown, N. J., yesterday, in her sixty-fifth year. She was the daughter of John J. Smith of Trenton, and was married to Gen. Mott at her father's residence in 1849. Prior to his death, Gen. Mott was the Head Keeper in the State prison, in Trenton.

—Cary B. Blackburn, physician and politician, died suddenly in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, of acute pneumonia. He had been ill but a few days. He was the son of the late Gov. Luke P. Blackburn and a nephew of Senator Blackburn. The interment will take place at Frankfort.

—John B. Ginty, a prominent merchant of Syracuse, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart on Tuesday. His death, following by a day that of Fire Chief Reiley, from the same cause and like circumstances, creates much sensation.

AT THE HOTELS.

—N. K. Fairbank of Chicago is at the Plaza.

—Gen. J. S. Casement of Ohio is at the Gilsey.

—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri is at the Holland.

—Congressman Charles Daniels of Buffalo is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. Samuel McConihe, United States Army, is at the Westminster.

—Arthur J. Howard and W. F. Johnson of Boston are at the Empire.

—Thomas M. King and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman William B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, United States Navy, is at the Brunswick.

—Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Judge Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

Ebbitt—George E. Grifford, New-York.

Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, New-York.

Riggs—J. R. Talbot, G. R. Goulding, New-York.

Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, Jr., Brooklyn.

Willard's—W. E. Losee, R. Quevedo, M. De J. Alvarado, New-York.

Arlington—Louis Demonth and wife, George A. Howells, New-York.

Shoreham—George M. Saybold, A. O. Krauss, R. T. Canfield, H. J. Savoy, New-York.

Raleigh—G. F. Collins, L. V. Benson, G. N. Hartman, W. E. Sabin, M. R. Mayer, A. M. Lamar, W. Bixley, J. W. Aken, J. S. Judkins, R. Z. Black.

Your friends will appreciate a piece of Flint's Fine Furniture more than anything else. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

ANTI-PLATT MEN AROUSED

Meet and Plan to Purge the Enrollment Lists.

WILL GO TO COURT IF NECESSARY

Mr. Brookfield's Visit to Albany to Talk with the Governor—The Boom for Mr. Morton for President.

The anti-Platt Republicans are lining up and getting ready to give battle to the "boss." Several of them met in conference Monday night at the home of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Board, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street. Cornelius N. Bliss presided over the deliberations, and William Brookfield, Gen. Lew Thomas, ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Alfred R. Conkling were present, among others.

Two things resulted from this conference. One was the hurried and somewhat mysterious trip which Mr. Brookfield made to Albany to see Gov. Morton on Tuesday, and the other was the determination to take certain phases of the enrollment matter into the courts if it becomes necessary, and to take steps to cause the arrest of any one who votes at next Tuesday night's primaries without having a legal right to vote.

The Platt men say that the anti-Platt men are just trying to scare people away from the primaries. The anti-Platt men declare that they mean business.

They say that they have evidences of fraud in almost every Assembly district, particularly in the Fifth and Twenty-fifth Districts. The conference decided to appoint a committee to demand from the officers of the County Committee the right to inspect and examine the rolls, and that the rolls be either filed with the County Clerk or that they be allowed to go over them.

A committee of five in each Assembly district will make a similar demand on the Sub-Committee of Three that had charge of the enrollment in the different Assembly districts. This double demand is to be made so that the officers of the County Committee cannot shift the responsibility on the sub-committees, or vice versa.

If access to the rolls should be denied them, then the courts will be resorted to, and a mandamus to compel the officers of the County Committee to produce the rolls will be asked for. The anti-Platt men propose to carry on this fight after the primaries are over, with the hope of getting the rolls purged before the April primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention and the Congressional District Conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The anti-Platt men also say that they will have watchers at the primary polls, to cause the arrest of any illegal voters.

Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell will have direct charge of any litigation that may result from the enrollment. Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling is also taking a prominent part in the preparatory work.

The enrollment must have been very bad. Even Fred S. Gibbs does not like it, and there are few more hidebound machine men in the city than Mr. Gibbs, when the machine goes his way. He said yesterday that the rolls should be revised and purged of all names that do not belong on them, but that there was not time to do this until after the primaries. "But," he said, "it must be attended to after the primaries."

Mr. Gibbs was also quoted as saying:

"Both sides are to blame in this matter. The Brookfielders as well as our people swelled the rolls beyond reasonable proportions, and I am surprised that practical politicians should be guilty of such amateurish tricks. I am disgusted with them. As long as a leader controls a district, what is the difference whether he does it with 30 or 300 delegates? And, besides, large bodies of delegates are unwieldy and liable to cause trouble. It is absurd to think that people believe that John Collins, Brookfield leader in the Fourth, aroused interest enough to induce 300 or 400 Republicans who did not vote at the last election to enroll themselves to participate in an insignificant primary contest. Do you believe it? I don't."

Besides discussing the enrollment question, the conferees at Col. Cruger's residence also talked over many things relating to the anti-Platt movement. It was decided that Mr. Brookfield should go to Albany and see Gov. Morton. He did so. It said upon very good authority that the purpose of his visit was to find out that the Strong-Brookfield faction of the party in this city receive some recognition in the way of State patronage, of which there will be much in the course of the next few months. Brookfield is said to have pointed out to the Governor that Mayor Strong had recognized the Platt faction in this city by appointing Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Tax Commissioner Wells, and others. He is also said to have pointed out that while many of the anti-Platt men in this city who were delegates to the Republican State Convention which nominated Gov. Morton in 1894 had voted for Cornelius N. Bliss in the convention, yet they were all loyal Republicans, and had worked hard for the ticket.

Another theory about the purpose of Mr. Brookfield's visit to the Governor was that he went up to assure him that there was nothing in the talk that the Strong element of the party in this city was not for the Governor for the Presidency.

When Mr. Brookfield was visited yesterday after his return from Albany, he admitted that he had talked politics with the Governor, but would give no inkling of what was said.

Asked as to the stories to the effect that the Governor would soon formally announce himself as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Brookfield said:

"Well, we did not talk about that. Now, why on earth should Gov. Morton announce himself as a candidate? Did not the Republican State Convention declare that he was the choice of the party in this State for the Presidency? I do not know a Republican in the State who is not for Morton for President. Second choice? What is the use of talking about second choices? The Republicans of this State want Morton for President."

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, got back from Washington yesterday, and talked about Gov. Morton for President. He said that of course the Governor would not come out and announce himself as a candidate. Why should he? Reed and McKinley did not announce themselves.

"Gov. Morton's friends are for him," said Mr. Hackett, "and that means the State of New-York and thousands in other States. From those with whom I talked in Washington I found that the Governor has thousands of strong friends and admirers all over the Union. They all appreciate his splendid judgment and his excellent qualities. The only thing that any one could charge against him would be his age, but that would not hold, because he is more active and vigorous than many younger men. I told them in Washington how the Governor kept me on the go when I went to Atlanta with him recently. He got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and kept me stirring until late in the evening. He actually fatigued me, and I can stand a great deal. Now that does not look like a feeble old age. No, Sir, he is strong and sturdy as the oak and equal to the duties of the Chief Executive of the Nation, and I so stated these facts at the capital. They wanted to know whether New-York would go Republican in 1896. I said yes, by 80,000 majority at the least. Morton is growing outside of the State, and his friends are legion."

Mr. Hackett wanted it understood that he had no second choice for the Presidency. He said that the man who had a second choice and was not flat-footed for Gov. Morton was more against him than for him.

Mr. Hackett did not care to discuss the enrollment in this city. He wants to keep out of that tangle. He said that he was chiefly interested in State politics.

Action was taken at last night's meeting of the Lincoln Republican Club, 56 Clinton Place, on the lines laid down by the anti-Platt conferees. Clarence W. Bowen, Vice President of the club, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It has been charged in the public press that at the recent Republican enrollment throughout the city the rolls were padded and gross frauds perpetrated; and,

Whereas, The Republican Party in this city, as well as throughout the country, can a thousand times better accept defeat with honor than a victory associated with the least taint of fraud; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Chairmen of the election districts of the Fifth Assembly District take prompt measures to see that the roll books be thoroughly revised and corrected to date.

Resolved, That the duplicate set of roll books from this Assembly district, as well as from all other Assembly districts of the city now in the hands of the County Committee, be offered to public inspection in order to defeat possible fraud; and,

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District are hereby called upon to elect the straight and cleanest possible tickets at the primaries, Dec. 10, so that the delegation to be elected Dec. 17 to the County Committee from this district may be composed of broad-minded, efficient men, in whom all have confidence.

The Independent Republican Club of the Fifth Assembly District also denounced the enrollment last night. Speeches were made by John E. Milholland and others.

GERMANY STIRRED BY THE MESSAGE

President Cleveland's Utterances Provoke a General Discussion of the Samoan and Insurance Questions.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—President Cleveland's message has materially stirred up public opinion and markedly affected the Boerse. The Radicals attack the Agrarians for influencing the Government in regard to the importation of cattle, and Herr von Koller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, in regard to insurance companies.

The Government papers contend that the cattle and food restrictions are dictated solely by veterinary and health reasons, and are not aimed at American importations. The situation in America, they say, is answerable and must be amended before the measures can be withdrawn. It is generally contended that the Empire has nothing to do with the insurance matter, which is purely a Prussian question, and is largely opposed in this country.

The colonial papers argue that the President's reference to Samoa indicates that the United States intends to oust England and Germany, and demand that the Government proclaim the German suzerainty in the island.

The Cologne Gazette says that if insurance companies would submit to the rules imposed by Prussia on all insurance institutions the restrictions on American companies would be removed and the question could be settled in a manner satisfactory to both countries. After a careful consideration of the President's message the paper does not doubt that this is also Mr. Cleveland's desire.

Referring to the President's allusions to Samoa and the insurance companies, the Tageblatt calls attention to the fact that it has always uttered warning against the adoption of too sharp measures against American insurance companies.

Those papers friendly to Germany's policy in the colonies express hope that Germany will seize the occasion to obtain sole control over Samoa.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "England does not demur at Mr. Cleveland's definition of the Monroe doctrine, but does not see how it applies to Venezuela."

CONFESSES TO MANY MURDERS

Remarkable Statements Made by John C. Stone, in Prison at Fort Wayne—His Story Doubted.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 4.—John C. Stone, alias "Vincent," has made a confession to Sheriff Clausmeier, detailing a life of crime. He was arrested, with John Duffy and William Walrath, for attempting to kill Deputy Sheriff Harrod, May 28 last. Walrath was shot and died in Hope Hospital. Stone is under a ten-year sentence and Duffy's case went to the jury last night. Stone tells that he and Walrath were members of Bill Dalton's Western gang of bank and stage robbers. He says he, Duffy, and Walrath killed a man at Kansas City in 1889, robbed him, but later gave the money to Henry Donnelly, a policeman, for protection. He also tells of a murder committed by himself, a Mrs. Stewart, and her son, Clarence, in Cleveland. The next morning Stone killed a boy in the Big Four yards in Linville.

In Buffalo, Stone, Walrath, and Burns, a saloon keeper, killed a wealthy farmer. Stone and Walrath returned to Chicago, and with their shares started a restaurant. Here Walrath married Stone's sister. Mrs. Walrath died, and Stone and Walrath left Chicago. Later Stone returned and was implicated in the murder of a father and son named Prunty. Three men are now serving life sentences at Joliet for the crime, but Stone was not arrested.

He then tells of a murder at Dunkirk, N. Y., where Duffy stabbed a pal, "Buffalo Jack," four times and buried him in the woods. Another murder was committed at Union City, Penn., the victim being an old man named Horton, or Norton. Another murder was committed by the trio near Youngstown, Ohio, the victim being a resident of Ashtabula.

The last murder committed by Stone, Duffy, and Walrath was April 29, 1895, on a Pennsylvania freight train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Cleveland police place no confidence in the confession of John C. Stone, alias Vincent, so far as it relates to crimes committed in this city. They have no records of the local murders to which Stone confesses.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The crime to which John C. Stone confesses as having committed near this city was committed on the night of Dec. 23, 1894, at Doughton, two miles north of here. Charles Rocco, an Italian, on his way from Ashtabula to Pittsburg, while riding in a box car on the Lake Shore Road in company with three tramps, was assaulted, shot, and, after being robbed of $13, was thrown from the train and killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—The confession of John C. Stone, at Fort Wayne, that he, with two other men, killed a man in Kansas City, Kan., in 1888, but gave the money to a policeman named Henry Donnelly, who let them escape, is confirmed here. The man murdered was named Shubert. In 1884 Donnelly shot a brother policeman and left the city, he last being heard of at Pueblo, Col.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—John C. Stone was not one of the slayers of John and Peter Prunty, father and son. They were killed by burglars, Thomas Francis McNally, alias Burke, Eddie Warren, and Charles Kurtz, several years ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The police of this city do not know of any such murders and other crimes in this section of the country as are reported to have been confessed to by John C. Stone.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 4.—County Detective Sullivan says that, so far as Stone's story relates to the Horton outrage, at Union City, it is true in every particular.

OHIO MEN AT THE ATLANTA FAIR

Troops from the Buckeye State Make a Good Impression.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—Ohio Day was celebrated at the exposition to-day. Mayor J. A. Caldwell of Cincinnati was accompanied by the Chamber of Commerce, the First Regiment and Battery B of Cincinnati. The First Regiment was one of the best equipped and most soldierly looking bodies of troops that have attended the exposition. Their march out of Peachtree Street to the exposition grounds was well executed.

At the exposition auditorium Vice President Hemphill, who made the address of welcome, stated that Ohio had more exhibits here than any other State. Speaking of patriotism, Mr. Hemphill said that every American sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty.

At this announcement the Fifth Regiment cheered wildly, while Mayor Caldwell and the Chamber of Commerce rose to their feet on the platform and cheered, waving their hats.

Iron Manufacturers Organize.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—The National Bar Iron Association was organized here to-day, the following officers being elected: President—James G. Caldwell, Louisville; Vice President—H. T. Wallace, Wilmington, Del.; Treasuer—George M. Bard, Muncie, Ind.; Secretary—J. S. Elverson, Catasauqua, Penn. The new association will arrange for a uniformity in what is known to manufacturers and the trade as "extras." The Western bar iron men held a meeting here to-day also. There was no change made in the price of iron.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

6:20 A. M.—76 West Eighty-fifth Street; no damage.

6:20 A. M.—108 Attorney Street; estimated loss, $50,000.

7:50 A. M.—588 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; John Tocce; damage, $500.

10:15 A. M.—144 Hester Street; Cornelius Palero, dwelling; damage, $500.

10:40 A. M.—729 Third Avenue; Louise Cameron; damage, $300.

10:55 A. M.—11 East Forty-second Street; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—64 Cortlandt Street; Manhattan Rubber Company; damage, $850.

12:35 P. M.—11 West Thirty-fifth Street; no damage.

1 P. M.—385 Hudson Street; E. W. Little & Co.; damage slight.

5 P. M.—1,787 Madison Avenue; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil, near railroad cut; Isaac P. Johnson; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—2,084 Third Avenue; William H. Faul; damage trifling.

Reliable Carpets at such low prices as only a thorough knowledge and command of the market makes possible. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

"HAMLET" AT THE OPERA

Signor Kaschmann as the Melancholy Dane and Mme. Calve as Ophelia.

M. Ambroise Thomas's version of "Hamlet" is not a very popular one. It is not even as charming to an American as M. Mounet-Sully's. As a matter of plain, unvarnished fact, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is altogether too foreign to the Gallic nature to be appropriately composed, sung, or acted by genuine French artists. Yet for some inscrutable reason it is offered occasionally for serious consideration. Perhaps the baritone must be permitted to appear in a star part, or, may be, the soprano seeks to enlarge an otherwise narrow répertoire. But, no matter why it is offered, no one can really take it very seriously. The Frenchman's music is altogether too Parisian. It smacks of the Boulevards, and it approaches the emotional problems of the tragedy with the same conventionality as M. Thomas approached the emotions of "Wilhelm Meister." If one desires to get an idea of what can be done with Shakespeare in music, he must hear Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet" overture. There is a short work which makes some advance toward voicing the import of the tragedy. But it is not operatic. Indeed it may be doubted whether "Hamlet" is a good operatic subject.

The performance last night was quite as good as the work demanded. It was in all respects earnest and well-meaning, and that it fell short of achieving its intended dramatic effect was quite as much the fault of the music and the wretched libretto as of the performers. Naturally enough, interest centred in Mme. Calvé's assumption of Ophelia. Hitherto the part has been associated with the sopranos of light voice and florid accomplishments, such as Mme. Melba, Miss Van Zandt, and Margaret Reid, who took Miss Van Zandt's place one night. The music is designed for a coloratura soprano. Mme. Calvé in the first place did not look well. Her blonde "make-up" was wholly unbecoming to her. In the second place, her dramatic efforts, much as they tended in the direction of real tragedy, did not convince, because they were not suitable to the character of the music, except in some scattered places. If any one had been under the delusion that Mme. Calvé could not sing the mad scene, he was undeceived. She sang it in her own way, of course, but it was not without effect. But of that more may be said hereafter.

Signor Kaschmann's "Hamlet" was good in a conventional way. The part itself in the operatic version is conventional, and it cannot be treated otherwise. The baritone sang the music with care and judgment, but with a good deal too much vibrato for the comfort of his hearers. Mme. Mantelli was forcible and energetic as Queen Gertrude, but she too was guilty of excessive tremolo—a fault which is growing on her. The role of Claudius was in the safe hands of M. Plançon, whose orotund delivery was heard to advantage. The part of Laertes becomes a mere second tenor in the opera, and was appropriately laid low by M. Mauguiere. Signor Bevignani conducted. To-night, for the first of the German subscription series, "Tristan und Isolde" will be given.

SOME OF THE EXHOLDERS.

Many Society Men and Women Listen to the Opera.

Wealth, beauty, and fashion were again well represented at the Metropol

THE ORANGE HORSE SHOW

Successful Opening of the Exhibition at East Orange.

TOO COLD FOR A DISPLAY OF GOWNS

Every Seat Sold for the Entire Week—A Limited Space in Which to Show Horses—Prizes Won Last Night.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 4.—The opening of the annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club this evening was a complete success. Every one in the cluster of settlements generally referred to as a whole as the Oranges, is interested in horses, and the fine horses and showy turnouts are so numerous that the streets are a perpetual horse show. But, following the fashion set by the National Horse Show of New-York, and its imitators all over the country, the members of the Orange Riding and Driving Club have inaugurated a show under cover. It is held in the very roomy building occupied by the club close to the railway station at Brick Church.

As all the boxes and every seat in the building have been sold for the show, which continues until Saturday night, hundreds who wished to see the display of fine horseflesh were disappointed. There is no standing room in the building, and no promenade, and only the lucky holders of tickets can see the ring parades of the week. It is a pity that the accommodations are so meagre, for the show, as was evidenced by the first night's display, will be a most creditable one to the settlement.

It was too cool in the building for people to throw aside their wraps during the evening, and so the fine costumes of the ladies in the boxes and the immaculate dress suits of the gentlemen could not be displayed and made a feature, as they were at the New-York show. But the rich gowns were there just the same, and glimpses of them were had by such as visited the club parlors, where the members met and indulged in gossip and comment on the show in the ring.

That ring, by the way, is a bit too circumscribed for a good display of the action of roadsters and high steppers, and there were three or four narrow escapes from bad smashups in the roadster and single harness horse class. Fortunately, the attendants in the ring were alert enough to prevent any smashup. Speed was out of the question on a perfectly flat tan-bark ring, with sharp turns, which were not thrown up at all, and it required a skillful driver to make his horse appear to advantage. A clever bit of driving was done by Frank C. O'Reilly, Jr., in the four-in-hand class, in which he captured the coveted blue ribbon. He handled his team with consummate skill in the limited quarters, and proved himself a whip of more than ordinary merit.

A feature which seemed to delight the crowd was the riding of Miss Emma H. Dill on her saddle horse, Waverly. She is a miss barely in her teens, but rides with much grace and skill as well, her horse being perfectly mannered and trained. Her only competitor was Miss Mabel Cahill, who rode Mr. Vanderbilt's horse Prince. Miss Cahill was once the champion tennis player. She can play tennis much better than she can ride a horse.

There was music galore, a blaze of light, occasional applause, and general enjoyment in the riding academy all the evening, and there was solid comfort in some of the boxes, which were temporarily carpeted with rugs, lined at the sides with rich curtains and blankets and afghans, and provided with hassocks and sofa pillows.

Occupants of first-tier boxes, in each of which there were parties of from four to six ladies and gentlemen, were from Orange—Warren Delano, Jr., Henry H. Truman, E. B. Ward, William Runkle, Henry Graves, and E. A. Morrison, Jr., from East Orange—William M. Franklin, Joel F. Freeman, De L. Vanderbilt, William S. Silver, Frank H. La Pierre, D. S. Walton, Henry A. Potter, Col. Charles A. Sterling, James G. Marshall, James B. Dill, Walter D. Grand, P. K. Bomeister, and Charles K. Hedden; from South Orange—T. O'Reilly; from Montclair—Rodney A. Ward; from Short Hills—William N. Cunningham and H. H. Goddard. Other boxes were occupied by J. F. Girdwood, Joseph P. Schiller, Frederick Prothingham, T. J. Reamer, F. J. Hyde, and Angus Sinclair.

The second-tier boxes, which are situated on the balcony, opening out from the clubhouse parlors, were occupied by President Charles Hathaway, George S. Gaston of Newark, Edward P. Alling, William C. Horn, H. G. Ambrose, Edward M. Colie, F. Q. Barstow, E. Palmer, and Frederick Seignior of East Orange; Henry A. Mandeville of South Orange, H. B. Vaughan of Orange, and Henry A. Page of Montrose.

Among the occupants of the seats were Henry L. Herbert of New-York, J. Salmon and wife of Brooklyn, Frank Park, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morrison, William Le Cato and wife, George B. Hulme, E. M. Lockwood, Jack Dallett, and Charles Pfizer, Jr., M. F. H., all three of the Essex County Hunt; Miss Ella Dallett, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. John L. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford W. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Porter, John G. Wiley, S. Brewster Wiley, and Miss Julia Adkins.

These awards were made last evening:

ROADSTERS.

Class 1.—Best single roadster, under 15.1 hands—Prize, $25, Woodvine, 2:28½, b. m., 14½ hands, 8 years, by Quartermaster, owned by J. B. Dill, East Orange, driven by Frank Smith; second, Forclady, b. m. 15 hands, 3 years, owned by J. B. Dusenbe y, Newark; third, Foremost, b. s., 15 hands, 4 years, same owner.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 5.—Pairs between 14.1 and 15.1 hands, inclusive—First prize, $35, Paragon and Perfection, pair bay geldings, owned by Charles Hathaway, East Orange, driven by Mr. Edward Palmer; second, $15, Prince and Bob, pair bay geldings, owned by W. M. Baney & Brother, Newark, (driven by Mr. Johnson); third, Dumpey and Jumpey, pair bay geldings, owned by W. W. Cunningham, Short Hills. N. J.

Class 8.—Single carriage horse, between 15.1 and 16.1 hands, first prize, $25, Harry Majesty, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, owned and driven by John Arthur, New-York. Second prize, $15, Highflyer, br. g., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, owned, and driven by H. H. Salmon, Brooklyn, N. Y. Third prize, $10, Baron Wilkes, b. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years, owned and driven by F. C. O'Reilly, Jr.

Class 35. Best pair carriage horses, any height, owned and used in Essex County—Prize, piece of plate, pair chestnut and peppercorn pole and nut geldings 15.2 hands, 5 years, owned by F. C. O'Reilly, (South Orange;) driven by F. C. O'Reilly, Jr. Second prize, E. M. Lockwood's (East Orange) pair of brown geldings. Third prize, G. H. Gaston's (Newark) pair of brown mares.

Class 11.—Four-in-hands, for road use—First prize, $25, F. C. O'Reilly's team, three chestnuts and one brown, driven by F. C. O'Reilly, Jr. Second, $15, S. Heineman, New-York City, three blacks and one chestnut. No other competitors.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 18.—Saddle horses under 15.2 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize, $25, Terre Bonne, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, owned by Mrs. John Gerken, (ridden by Collier.) Second, $10, Precious, b. m., 14.3½ hands, 5 years, owned by John Spradley. Third, Glen Fox, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, owned by Gordon Grand.

Class 32.—Lady's saddle horse, owned by a member of the club and ridden by a lady, (professional rider barred;) prize, piece of plate, Waverly, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, owned and ridden by Miss Emma H. Dill, East Orange. Second, Prince, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, owned by De L. Vanderbilt, (ridden by Miss Mabel Cahill.)

Following is the programme for to-morrow evening:

8 P. M. Judging pairs of roadsters over 15.1 hands, Class 4.

8:15—Judging pairs of carriage horses over 15.1 hands and under 16.1 hands, Class 6.

8:40—Judging saddle horses 15.2 hands and over, Class 17.

8:55—Judging road tandems, Class 12.

9:10—Review of Essex Troop. Three prizes for best-equipped troop horses.

9:40—Judging performance of private coachmen employed in the Oranges, Class 40.

9:55—Judging road teams (four-in-hand) owned and used in Essex County, Class 50.

10:20—Judging horses suitable for making hunters up to 190 pounds, Class 23.

10:40—Judging hunters and jumpers over 15.2 hands, Class 26.

LIKELY YOUNGSTERS IN DEMAND.

Brisk Bidding for the Pick of Horses Sold at Madison Square Garden.

The attractions on the second day of the Kellogg sale at Madison Square Garden were sufficient to bring together another large crowd of trotting horse fanciers. As has been the case at all the auctions of light-harness stock for the last few years, breeding counted for little, unless the animal was in good condition, could show well or had a fast record, and was able to pass a close inspection in the matter of soundness. Whenever a likely youngster or a developed stepper that seemed to possess desirable qualities for the road was offered, the bidders were plentiful.

Miss Sidney, one of the first to be put under the hammer yesterday, quickly went up to $600. She is four years old, and has never raced, but showed a trial close to 2:20 at Fleetwood last Fall. She was consigned by a New-Yorker, and still remains in this city.

The small consignment from the farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, the Boston breeder who owns Nancy Hanks, Arion, and the crack two-year-old of 1895, Bingen, was not made up of prizes altogether, but several of them mounted up in the hundreds. Queen Rita, a filly of two years, by Constantine, was the most valuable one of the lot from Forbes's farm, and E. S. Wells, who was a liberal investor on Tuesday, added her to his collection by a bid of $600.

J. W. Daly, a rich local contractor, who has a breeding establishment at Mount Kisco, up the Hudson, sent nearly thirty from his select nursery. Colonmore, the first one sold, was undoubtedly the bargain of the day. He is a super colt, three years old, by Baron Wilkes, out of the great producer Colon, dam of Simmocolon, one of the best campaigners of his day. For some unaccountable reason, even the shrewd dealers that are usually ready to pick up a prize let the competition lag on Colonmore, so that the commissioner for James Butler of this city filled the order at $500. He was authorized to go as high as $2,500, and Mr. Daly thinks so well of the colt that he offers to match him against Rio Alto, the star of the Palo Alto consignment, sold on Tuesday for $8,800, and will put up $5,000 on behalf of the young trotter that went for a song.

The top figure for the Daly string was $850, and Abby Nelson, a filly of four years, was the one that reached that sum. She is by the Northern King Nelson, out of Abby, by George Wilkes, a mare formerly owned by Gen. B. F. Tracy and bought by Mr. Daly for a long price, when the famous lawyer sold out his trotters just after he was made Secretary of the Navy in 1889. For his yearling fillies and colts Mr. Daly realized much smaller prices, but the older stock continued to be in very fair demand. Another rich Boston breeder, Col. John E. Thayer, sent four youngsters from his farm at Lancaster, Mass., and all of them were found to be worth over $200; Lancelca, a foal of 1892, and Monadnock, a yearling, being the best of the quartet.

Then came a number of fliers with fast records, and the market rose at once. Eda Orr, with 2:19¾, to her credit, was worth $500 to Keyes, a pacer that has scored 2:19¾, brought $300, and the noted New-Jersey stallion, Mahogany, got, within $200 of four figures. This horse has a race record of 2:12¼, and was sold to close a partnership. The afternoon was well advanced when he came out, so that customers were not so plentiful. William H. Fearing, who made the winning bid of $800, bred Mahogany at his country seat, near Johnstown, N. J., and sold him as a colt to Bowne & De Cordova.

E. R. Bowne, the practical member of the firm, is also a public trainer, and the brown mare Zenbia, who was the queen of Wednesday's sale, was in his stable last season. She reduced her record to 2:18¾, and is an exceptionally handsome trotter. Mr. Bowne showed her to road wagon, and from $1,000 her price jumped up rapidly to $2,600. The man who made the final bid gave the name of "Emerson Brown," but is a well-known dealer of the Bull's Head district named Kinney. He is supposed to have acted for John H. Woodbury of this city, so that Zenbia will doubtless continue to be a prominent member of the fast metropolitan road brigade.

At the night sale, Alcyone Belle proved to be well named, for she fetched the best price of the evening, $650. Charles H. Kerner, formerly of the Sinbad Hotel, in this city, secured the shapely daughter of Alcyone and Lady Almont. Several important consignments are down for to-day, the most noted being the one from Stony Ford, in this State. Charles W. Miller, one of the California millionaires, who returned to the East and founded a stud near Poughkeepsie, will sell thirty-eight head, beginning at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY E. G. WILLIAMS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Miss Sidney, ch. f., 1891, by Sidney-Mattie Strathmore; by Strathmore; Thomas Farley, New-York City.....$600

CONSIGNED BY L. MALCOLM FORBES, BOSTON, MASS.

Miss Stanford, b. m., 1889, by Electioneer-Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; James Golden, Boston, Mass.....$300
Laura, bay, 1894, by Allerton-Jessie, by Eros; Henry Pierce, San Francisco.....200
Grayling, b. m., 1890, by Lord Russell-Wavelet, by Belmont; H. B. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.....320
Tarpaulin, b. g., 1894, by Arion-Grayling, by Lord Russell; F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y.....200
Aldea, b. f., 1893, by Truman-Aldeana, by Electioneer; Henry Pierce.....345
Sigana, b. f., 1893, by Langton-Jessie M., by Electioneer; James Golden.....200
Queen Rita, b. f., 1893, by Constantine-Queen of Trumps, by Trumps; E. S. Wells, Jersey City.....600
Confessor, ch. g., 1893, by Constantine-Devotee, by Pancoast; James Golden.....300

CONSIGNED BY J. W. DALY, MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.

Aletta, br. m., 1889, by Alcyonium-Smuggler Maid, by Smuggler; J. Donohue, Paterson, N. J.....$150
Smuggler Maid, b. m., 1884, by Smuggler-Piedmont Maid, by Piedmont; Luther Martin, Somerville, N. J.....180
Fatman, 2:22¾, b. g., 1885, by Failsafe-Belle, by Kentucky Prince; F. Watson, Brooklyn, L. I.....170
Vesta, 2:30, ch. m., 1888, by Guy Wilkes-Annie G., by Dan Voorhees; M. A. Pierce, New-York City.....120
Alcyone Belle, 2:29¾, ch. m., 1888, by Alcyone-Lady Almont, by Almont; C. H. Kerner, New-York City.....650
Elfwood, s. s., 1888, by Nutwood-Georgiana, by George Wilkes; M. McDonald, New-York City.....300

HOLIDAY GREETING.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s preparations for the **Holidays** are now complete.

Their large stock of *exclusive* products has been augmented by the arrival of many new creations in Gold and Silver from their own workshops, and by intelligent selection of the choicest European novelties direct from the principal manufacturers abroad.

An early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation, and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW-YORK

CONSIGNED BY CHARLES C. BROWER, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Celestial, b. m., 1891, by Sailor-Venus, by Schuyler Colfax; W. F. Doerr, city...$160

CONSIGNED BY A. C. MORGAN, WATERVILLE, N. Y.

Frieda, 2:25¼, blk. m., 1891, by Nelson-Jessica, by George Wilkes; J. P. Gibbs, Flatwood Park, city.....370

CONSIGNED BY MYRON HILSINGER, WATERVILLE, N. Y.

Telegraph, b. g., 1887, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince-Madge Golddust, by Golddust; L. Dahlman, city.....$130
Surprise, ch. m., 1892, by Sequel-Agnes, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince; J. H. Warren, Verona, N. Y.....200
Tonic, b. g., 1891, by Mambritonian, by Coon's Volunteer; F. Fox, city.....$180

CONSIGNED BY REUBEN TOWER, WATERVILLE, N. Y.

Silver Prince, gr. g., 1889, said to be by Goldleaf, dam said to be by Chancellor; W. F. Doerr, city.....350
Rose Leaf, b. g., 1889, sire said to be by Goldleaf, dam said to be by Chancellor; J. McCaffery, city.....140

CONSIGNED BY WILLIAM CARY SANGER, SANGERFIELD, N. Y.

Azmuch, br. s., 1891, by Azmoor-Hermoine, by Regalia; Philip Collins, Brooklyn, N. Y.....105
—, gr. f., 1891, by Barkis-May, said to be by Jefferson Star; J. Magner, Jersey City, N. J.....120

Total for 86 head.....$18,010
Average per head.....209

ONLY ONE CASE DECIDED.

The Board of Review Still Considering Turf Disputes.

Some interesting turf disputes were heard by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association yesterday, but only one decision was made public. This came up late last night, and was an ex parte application of the New-Hampshire trainer, Charles Haskell, to be relieved from the usual penalty for trotting a horse under an alias.

According to his evidence the whole trouble arose from a clerical error by which an entry sent by telegraph made "Glenney" read "Glenday." When Mr. Haskell got to Springfield, Vt., where Glenney was engaged, he heard him announced as winner of second money, under the other name, but failed to have it corrected. This was in September, 1894, and later on he decided to go to Hartford and have the matter adjusted. Secretary Morse had no power except to impose the penalty of $50 and put the New-England driver down for a hearing before the board this week. Joseph C. Schley, who represents the Eastern District and is a big breeder at Franklin, Penn., proved to be an expert in the Morse alphabet. He wrote out the two words Glenney and Glenday in telegraphic characters, showing that a single dash was the only difference between them. The board promptly decided that Haskell had done nothing meriting punishment, and dismissed the case.

The forenoon session began with an appeal in which the bay gelding, Allen, was the bone of contention. W. Mills, the present owner, claimed that Lee Flood, from whom he had purchased the trotter, was responsible for any penalties against the bay gelding. The evidence was contradictory, and the case was passed to executive session.

Even more tangled was the case that arose from the free-for-all pace that closed the season at Franklin Park, near Boston, late in October. William A. Sheridan, who drove Mascot, Jr., protested the winner, Paul, on the ground that James Golden, who was behind the chestnut crack, did not weigh in after the sixth heat. Golden and F. W. Smith, the owner of Paul, gave evidence to the contrary, the former stating distinctly that he had made his weight immediately after the heat in question. A. P. Lee, who represented the owners of Mascot, Jr., contradicted this statement, and there was a lively discussion till the board carried the matter to executive session.

Other protests and applications were heard during the day, and then the doors were closed for the further consideration of the cases that had been presented. None of the decisions, except the one mentioned, was announced, but the first batch will be handed down this forenoon.

To Race at Doncaster.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Messrs. Richard Croker and Pierre Lorillard have entered horses to run for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster in 1896.

CORONET TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Going Round the Horn to San Francisco and Then to Japan.

The schooner yacht Coronet will start at noon to-day on her long voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco if the wind is fair. The yacht will be towed outside the Hook by the tug Ida L. Tebo. Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, the owner; Mrs. James, and several friends will go down on the tug to see the yacht off.

If the wind is from the south or southeast the Coronet will leave Tebo's Basin Friday, and anchor for the night off Stapleton, starting on her long voyage on Saturday morning. Capt. C. S. Crosby, who has had charge of the yacht since she was built in 1883, is the sailing master. He will have with him Mate Gilbert, Boatswain Berthold, and a crew of fourteen men.

The Coronet has been fitted wit a new suit of sails, and carries three storm trysails. A condenser has been fitted, and a launch. This is probably the only sail yacht that carries one.

The Coronet will reach San Francisco about May 1, and will be joined there by Mr. and Mrs. James Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College and Mrs. Todd and others, who will make up the party. From San Francisco the Coronet will go to Yezo, one of the Japanese islands, stopping on the way at Honolulu. The object of the trip is to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on Aug. 9.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Mr. A. J. Cassatt's newly purchased steam yacht Star of the Sea is having new boilers put in at Robbins's Basin. They are being put in in sections, so as not to injure the decks.

—The Comanche, Talisman, Oneida, and Almy are being fitted out for West Indian cruises. The crew of the Comanche has been shipped and the yacht will sail soon.

—The shiphouse in which the new yacht for Mr. M. C. D. Borden is to be built is completed, and the keel of the new yacht will be laid next week.

—J. Harvey Ladew's steamer Columbia has had a new deck laid, and it was caulked yesterday.

—J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair and F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror are laid up in the Erie Basin.

—John H. Hall's steam yacht Unquowa has had a new deck laid.

TO MEXICO AS MESSENGERS.

Carrier Pigeons to Bear News from Mines to Railroad Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Pigeons are gradually coming to be appreciated as messengers. The latest venture has Daniel S. Newhall, Assistant Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as its projector. Sixteen birds have been sent by Mr. Newhall to Mr. Wayne Darlington, Superintendent of a silver mine at Nacosari, Mexico, about 100 miles from Bisbee, Arizona, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The only means of communication now between the two points is by wagon road, and Mr. Darlington proposed to establish a pigeon post, and bring the time, now over two days, down to two hours.

The plan is to use the birds sent by Mr. Newhall to stock a loft at each station, their young to be used as the messengers, the birds to be sent on the point of liberation by team. The birds sent are all of this year's hatching, and are from the best stock in his lofts, some being descendants of the old champion, Garfield, the first bird in America to have a record for over 500 miles, his journey being from Indianapolis to Jersey City.

The loft of Mr. Newhall is in a top room of the Broad Street Station, one of the highest points in the city. The birds are to be seen daily flying over the station in their exercise. Mr. Newhall was one of the first to be interested in American pigeon flying, and has done very much to develop the sport.

BANK CLERKS' TOURNAMENT.

Three Teams Meet and Each Win and Lose a Game.

Three teams bowled in the Bank Clerks' Tournament at the Horatio Street Alleys, last night. Each won and lost a game. In the first game the Citizens' Savings Bank beat the Bank for Savings by 23 pins. In the second game the Bank for Savings defeated the Park National Bank by 47 pins. In the third game the Park Bank team won by 127 pins, defeating the Citizens' Savings team.

The highest score of the evening was made by the Bank for Savings' team in the second game, and the highest individual scores were 199, by Miller, 192 by Gallagher, and 189 by Harriot. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.				CITIZENS' SAVINGS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harper	0	6	140	P. Bever	2	6	167
Leech	1	2	114	Gebhard	2	3	133
Smith	1	4	139	Lahn	2	6	166
Harriot	1	6	160	Sayler	2	2	114
Gallagher	4	4	192	E. Bever	2	6	178
Total	10	22	735	Total	10	23	758

FRAMES.

Savings.....81 170 224 303 354 430 523 610 672 735
Citizens'.....88 171 233 318 392 475 535 616 690 758

Averages—Citizens' Savings Bank, 151 3-5; Bank for Savings, 147. Scorers—C. F. Block and R. W. Mott. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

PARK BANK.				BANK FOR SAVINGS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	3	6	175	Harper	0	9	176
Miller	1	5	137	Leech	4	3	177
Major	1	6	150	Smith	4	4	173
Ferries	3	4	167	Harriot	3	6	189
Titus	5	1	171	Gallagher	0	6	132
Total	13	22	800	Total	11	28	847

FRAMES.

Park Bank...85 167 238 336 406 486 563 654 729 800
B'k for Sav'gs.93 184 278 370 462 556 642 706 777 847

Averages—Bank for Savings, 169 2-5; Park Bank, 160. Scorers—C. F. Block and R. W. Mott. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

THIRD GAME.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS.				PARK BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
P. Bever	2	3	140	Terwilliger	2	5	158
Gebhard	2	3	133	Miller	5	3	199
Lahn	3	6	156	Major	1	6	150
Sayler	3	121	Ferries	3	6	187	
E. Bever	2	5	168	Titus	1	3	125
Total	9	17	692	Total	13	22	819

FRAMES.

Citizens'.....80 132 194 248 323 386 449 521 612 692
Park.....93 163 247 318 409 494 582 684 759 819

Averages—Park Bank, 163 4-5; Citizens', 138 2-5. Scorers—C. F. Block and F. Schroeder. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

BROOKLYN WHEELMEN WIN.

Two Games Taken from the New-Utrecht Bowlers.

In the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs last night, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen's team defeated the New-Utrecht Wheelmen two straight games. The best the New-Utrecht team could do on their own alleys was 623, although the South Brooklyn team did a little better. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-UTRECHT.				SOUTH BROOKLYN			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lochhead	1	2	118	Benson	3	6	159
Barnitz	4	4	130	Hudson	3	3	161
Conrady	1	2	114	Murphy	1	4	127
Ferguson	1	3	116	Tebo	0	1	98
La Savage	1	6	150	Meht	2	4	151
Total	5	17	623	Total	6	17	681

SECOND GAME.

NEW-UTRECHT.				SOUTH BROOKLYN			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lochhead	1	4	124	Benson	0	3	115
Barnitz	3	2	120	Hudson	3	3	168
Conrady	2	0	105	Murphy	0	7	146
Ferguson	1	5	143	Tebo	0	1	97
La Savage	1	4	125	Meht	2	3	141
Total	7	16	623	Total	5	17	657

Murphy Will Captain Yale's Team.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Yale football eleven to-night Fred Towsley Murphy, for three seasons tackle on the 'Varsity team, was chosen Captain for the coming year. Murphy hails from Junction City, Kan., and is twenty-two years old. He received his preliminary football education at Phillips Andover Academy. It was stated to-night that his election was unanimous. Murphy has been an energetic player.

Amherst's Football Captain.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 4.—Marshall Henry Tyler, '95, of Florence, was unanimously elected tonight as Captain of the Amherst College football team for next year. He is twenty-two years old, weighs 190 pounds, and is over 6 feet tall. He played three years on the Williston Academy team, and since the freshmen year has played right tackle on the college team. He holds the college record in the high jump, and played for two years on the baseball team.

Football Kicking Contests.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—In the contest for the gold medal offered by the Naval Academy Auxiliary Association at the Naval Academy for the best football kicking this afternoon, Naval Cadet Robert W. Henderson of Ohio of the second class won the long-distance kick by 47 yards and 6 inches. Naval Cadet James Buchanan Henry, Jr., of New-York, first class, won the drop goal kicking.

Boxing at the New Manhattan.

George Dixon and Frank Erne will spar ten rounds at the New Manhattan Athletic Club to-night. The tournament will begin at 8 o'clock, and before Dixon and Erne appear "Tom" Frazier and "Matt" Matthews, and "Harry" and "Jim" Franey will spar eight rounds each.

TO DECIDE ON TIME FOR PRIMARIES

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee to Meet To-day.

The meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, which will be called to order at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman James J. Martin, is likely to prove very interesting.

A call will probably be prepared for the primaries to be held the last week of this month, and this call will probably notify the public that the primary polls will be open either from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. or from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. on the day of the primary.

Congressman George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Resolutions, hurried over to this city from Washington yesterday. He came to attend the meeting, and if it was not to be an important one he probably would not have been sent for.

Politicians were saying last night that to-day's meeting might result in some surprises.

Two Men Blown Up in Torpedo Works.

BUTLER, Penn., Dec. 4.—The magazine of the Humes Torpedo Company, two miles south of Butler, was blown up this morning by the explosion of 1,000 pounds of nitroglycerine. George Bester and Lewis Black, who were in the magazine, were blown to atoms, while only shreds and splinters remain of their horses and wagon. Buildings in Butler were shaken and glass was shattered. Black was twenty years old. Bester was twenty-five years old and leaves a wife and one child. Nothing remains of the magazine building.

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is made to give four times the light, at half the cost, by the wonderful Welsbach Light. Your home, instead of being half lighted by a sickly, yellow, flickering light, becomes as bright as day and the gas bill trouble is a thing of the past.

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is far more efficient and economical than any other light and neither strains the eyes or smokes the ceiling. It can be attached to any fixture without expense, and the cost of maintainance is trifling.

The Welsbach Light is made in all forms for all uses, from the plain burner to the costliest chandelier. Prices, particulars, and full information furnished on application.

THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
Sole Agents for New York City,
MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO.,
931 BROADWAY.

AN ULTIMATUM IS IMPENDING

Sultan Must Permit Additional Guardships or the Powers Will Send Vessels to Constantinople.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will have the following from Constantinople:

"If the reply of Turkey in regard to the admission of guardships into the Bosporus is not shortly received, the Powers will fix a date, after which they will bring vessels to Constantinople."

A dispatch from Paris to a news agency here says that similar advices have been received there from Constantinople, and that the date fixed is Dec. 7.

EAST RIVER MUTUAL CORPORATION

What Its Manager Says of the Insurance Department's Inquiry.

A meeting was to have been held last night at the offices of the East River Mutual Insurance Corporation, 45 William Street, between Frank B. Hall, the General Manager, and representatives of the Insurance Department at Albany.

The meeting, which was to have considered the company's business, was deferred indefinitely to permit the Insurance Department's officials to obtain necessary advice from the State Attorney.

"The company," said Mr. Hall, "was organized in May, 1894, under the laws of the State of New-York, and started business with premiums paid in of $100,000, of which one-fifth was in negotiable notes. The company does a conservative fire and inland marine business, and has as representatives in Chicago George D. Farr, and in Buffalo A. L. Warner.

"The stock insurances companies are antagonistic toward us because we have made inroads into their business, and the result has been a most searching and rigid investigation of our affairs by Deputy Insurance Superintendents Gordon, McCabe, English, and Warren, who finished their labors two weeks ago. Mr. Pierce, the Superintendent, is friendly toward us, and has assured me that the company's methods are satisfactory."

The report of the examiners has not yet been filed, nor any instructions been forwarded to the company's officers restricting the operation of its affairs.

"The examiners' report," Mr. Hall said, "will show that the company is able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and that the general remarks of the examiners were very flattering."

The officers are Alfred Wagstaff, President; W. H. Naething, Vice President, and J. Fleischauer, Secretary and Treasurer.

EX-JUSTICE DAVID BENSON FOUND DEAD

He Died Alone in His Home in Clarkstown, Rockland County.

NYACK, Dec. 4.—Ex-Justice David Benson, one of the most prominent citizens and office holders of Clarkstown, Rockland County, was to-day found dead in his bed, in his house, which, through eccentricity, he has occupied alone for two years, since his wife died.

Mr. Benson has been missing a week, and an air of mystery has surrounded his pretty residence. The doors and windows have been closed.

His son, Edwin, who lives in Nyack, and his son Alfred, who lives in New-York, met this morning and resolved to investigate. They went to Clarkstown, accompanied by A. C. Wood, and broke in the front door of thir father's house.

As the men entered the bedroom a shocking sight met their gaze. Mr. Benson was lying on the bed, dead. He had evidently been dead for several days.

It is thought he died a week ago Sunday, as that was the last time he was seen alive. The remains are in charge of Coroner Jones.

Mr. Benson held office a number of times. He was a strong Republican for many years. He never missed a county convention, and took an active part in politics generally.

REFUSED TO REVOKE THE WARRANT

Ryan and Thompson Must Go to Massachusetts for Trial.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Gov. Morton to-day refused to revoke his warrant, issued on the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, for the surrender of Thomas Ryan and James Thompson, who are charged with robbing the Post Office in Webster, Mass. Among other things stolen were a number of water bonds. Ryan and Thompson were apprehended in New-York City and the bonds were found in their possession. They are now out on habeas corpus proceedings.

Maurice Meyer of New-York City, counsel for the men, appeared before Gov. Morton this afternoon and asked that he revoke his warrant issued several days ago surrendering the men to the Massachusetts authorities. He produced several affidavits to show that the accused men were in New-York City on the day of the robbery, but not explaining how the bonds came to be found in their possession.

Mr. Meyer endeavored to enlighten the Governor on this point, but the Governor said that under the circumstances he should decline to revoke his warrant, as the accused men could make their explanations to the Massachusetts authorities.

SYRACUSE MAY GET LEFT

Her Wheelmen Have Not Kept Faith in a Trade for the National Meet.

SO CONSUL POTTER FAVORS BROOKLYN

Two Important Candidates for the Honor Are Louisville and Toledo—The Former's Attractive Advantages.

There was a revival of interest yesterday in the matter of the place to be chosen for the National race meet of 1896. After the meet at Asbury Park in July last certain Syracuse people approached Chief Consul Potter to learn his attitude toward the Salt City providing the wheelmen of that place voted to enter the field. Mr. Potter, it is said, agreed to use his influence for Syracuse if the cycling clubs there would secure 500 new members for the League of American Wheelmen before the end of the year. This arrangement appeared to please the Syracuse wheelmen and they declared the bargain closed.

Since then very few new members have been added from Syracuse—not enough to show the slightest intention of keeping the agreement. There has been no intimation, however, that she was out of the race. Noting these circumstances, Mr. Potter declared yesterday he would work against the up-State city and turn his votes over to Brooklyn, which had not been reckoned in the race.

There is no denying the fact that should the Chief Consul do his best for Brooklyn, the city across the river would come pretty near winning. It is a question, though, whether Brooklyn would be the best place for the meet, particularly next year. It having been held in the East this year, it is quite natural that some other section should expect the succeeding meet. Louisville is anxious to win the honor, and so is Toledo.

Both of these places are now and have been working hard to the end of securing the meet, and the interested wheelmen declare they will not give up their efforts so long as there is a chance. In Louisville a "1896 Meet Club" has been formed, with a number of working committees, that have already shown commendable activity. The same can be said of Toledo, where $10,000 has been pledged for the entertainment of the visiting cyclists, who are wont to attend these affairs.

On the score of natural advantages Louisville probably has the best claim, and then, if held there, the meet will be the first National event ever given in the South. In the Fountain Ferry track the Kentucky metropolis has one of the finest, if not the best, racing plants in America, and as for pleasant routes for pleasure tours, they radiate in all directions.

The selection of a place will be made at the annual meeting of the league in February. This will probably be held in Baltimore.

WILL GO BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

If That Fails of Vindication, Titus Will Seek Redress in the Courts.

"Freddie" Titus, the suspended racing man, is very bitter against the Racing Board, and Chairman Gideon, and D. W. Roberts, the St. Louis member, in particular. Speaking yesterday of the case, Titus said:

"We stopped in St. Louis for one entire week, during which time we heard nothing of our impending trouble. We were in Kansas City just one day, when we were notified by Roberts of our suspension.

"Roberts has worked entirely on hearsay, what was said after the races, when we really said nothing that would implicate us, and first should have been found guilty of having prearranged the races.

"We have not had a fair trial; nothing will ever convince me that we have had. The entire trial has been worked out on alleged evidence, submitted after the meet had passed into history.

"The decision has nonplussed me; I expected to be cleared of the charges and fully exonerated. That I feel very much disappointed, is putting it mildly. The Riverside Wheelmen consider this decision rid

NO VISITORS TO SEE HER

Barbara Aub Kept in Seclusion in Her Prison Cell.

RECORDER GOFF IS WIDELY CRITICISED

Lawyers Comment Freely on His Action in the Langerman Case—What Col. Haire and Some Others Have to Say.

A prisoner cast into the Bastile in the seventeenth century was not more thoroughly sequestered than is Barbara Aub, Recorder Goff's recanting witness in the W. L. S. Langerman case.

While Miss Aub was yesterday reported by the Recorder's medical authority for his order to allow no one to see her, Dr. Owen J. Ward, as having so far recovered from emotion and other disability as to be able to receive and talk to visitors, Warden Fallon would not take the responsibility of ignoring the Recorder's first order to keep her in absolute seclusion, except as to Mrs. Whittemore and Mary M. Kellard of the Door of Hope Mission, who took her to Mr. Goff's residence Thanksgiving night to make her confession.

No one was found yesterday who told what authority the Recorder had for making a safe deposit vault for secrets of the cell recently vacated by Mrs. Fleming, who is accused of matricide, and which Miss Aub now occupies. Mr. Goff was not at the Criminal Court Building nor at his law office in the Mutual Reserve Building. His attendant at the Court of General Sessions, Thomas Kearney, said that all he knew about the Recorder's doings was that he sent word that he would not be down town if it was fine, and that he had no doubt gone on a bicycle ride. At Mr. Goff's house last evening the reply to a message of inquiry was, that he had gone out on business and was not likely to return to dinner.

In Mr. Goff's absence tongues wagged critically, sarcastically and scathingly. There was much free discussion about Miss Aub's confession and the way it was brought about, and many conjectures were hazarded in regard to the sealing up, the immuring of Barbara Aub and the absence or concealment of Mrs. Emma Whittemore, wife of Sidney Whittemore of 725 Park Avenue, founder and directress of the Door of Hope, who has been named by many as the one whoh prompted Miss Aub's confession.

Miss May Clementina Smedley, Barbara's friend and confidant, said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Mrs. Whittemore had ignored her. Mrs. Whittemore was, perhaps, ill-judged by Miss Smedley, as yesterday the following letter was found in Miss Smedley's letter box:

My Dear Miss Smedley: Before leaving New-York I wish to write a line simply to state that being under oath I could not even speak to you concerning Barbara Aub, as kind and as good as you have been to her.

I have not even spoken to my own husband of the matter, which, of course, will undoubtedly take you by as much surprise as myself.

May God, indeed, return to you indirect blessing for all you have done for her. I do sincerely ask Him so to do, and to make us all faithful day by day in doing His will. Yours truly, E. W. WHITTEMORE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895, 725 Park Avenue.

Barbara Aub by one commends you for your kindness, and well they may, for you could not but have felt justified in doing as you did, and this cannot be overlooked.

There was no opportunity afforded to ask Recorder Goff if he put Mrs. Whittemore under oath, and why he did so if he took such an extraordinary precaution to secrecy, or as to his right to so silence her, or why she should leave the city. It was also impossible, by reason of the Recorder's absence from places where he would be in a position to explain or defend his course, to ask other pertinent and important questions prompted by a singular condition of affairs.

Some of them would have been: "Why dread a meeting between Miss Smedley and Barbara Aub?" "Why hector and degrade Langerman when you had to declare him innocent?" "Why charge him with wrongdoing, and not file an information in each case?" "Where are the affidavits and communications in regard to such misdeeds?" "Why not have notified the District Attorney the moment you knew Barbara Aub had recanted?" "Do you dread that she may recant her recantation?"

None was more free in comment "not for publication" than lawyers and jurists who have business at the Criminal Court Building. None would authorize a statement over his own name, and this developed a remarkable condition of affairs in that it was ascertained beyond a doubt that Recorder Goff is more dreaded than he is honored, liked, or esteemed.

"Be a 'marked man' with Goff?" said one criminal lawyer. "Not if the court knows itself, and it thinks it does! I have a living to make, and cannot afford to be a target in any court. I know what would occur if I made my opinions public.

"But, mark my words. Some day Goff will so charge a jury that some lawyer not afraid of him and of a hostile disposition will take proceedings for his impeachment."

"I will not," said Charles F. MacLean, Supreme Court Justice-elect, "discuss the Recorder's action on Monday, but I will say that I regretted being on the bench with him when he talked to Langerman. And this leaves me to explain that I went to consult Judge Allison about the trial of Sheriff Tamsen, met the Recorder, and was invited on the bench. I went there not knowing what was going to happen, and left just as soon as I could, which was after Langerman went away and before Barbara Aub was brought in."

"It is necessary," said Col. Robert J. Haire, "that I should explain my connection with the Langerman case. I went into it a day and a half after it was under way and under great disadvantages, although I was too happy to do a courtesy for Berg & Davies, the prisoner's lawyers. I may add that I have not received a fee, and am out of pocket $175, and also that I expected a conviction, but that I would get enough exceptions to secure a new trial.

"I might as well dispose of some stories about Langerman. He was silly and dudish, loose as to certain morals, but not a criminal. He had a small salary but posed as a man about town on money sent to him from Europe by his mother. In other words, he was neither better nor worse than hundreds of fellows who associate with women of whose character there is not a particle of doubt.

"Now as to the Recorder's arraignment of my client. I have known of a similar case, when the District Attorney and counsel for the defense were notified, both as a matter of right and courtesy. I am not a novice in the business, as I was Prosecuting Attorney myself for four years.

"It was the duty of the Recorder, as I understand the law, and according to precedent, to file with the Clerk of the Court any and all papers upon which he might have taken action or to which he had given referred during the trial, arraignment, and up to the final disposition of the case. This was ruled in the Buddensiek case.

"I won't talk of impeachment, that would be improper at this stage. Besides, so far as I know, matters may eventually be all in order in the court. Am I endeavoring to get the affidavits and communications referred to by the Recorder when he assailed Langerman's character? Certainly. That is to say I am preparing a motion which I shall make in court at some near and convenient date, for access to all the data from which Mr. Goff took his text. I shall ask for an order to inspect such papers.

"So far I have not applied for them to the Recorder, nor orally or otherwise, while I have ascertained that up to the present time no such papers have been filed with the Clerk of the Court. I have, however, no idea but that the Recorder, with his well-defined ideas of fair play, will comply with law, precedent, and courtesy. What I may do when I see these papers lies with the future and circumstances.

"You see, I am in a delicate position. I am an officer of the court, honored quite recently by confidence of the Court in that a prisoner was paroled in my custody, and I want to avoid even the semblance of being critical.

"As to the Recorder's charge, I want that. I want the entire minutes, and have asked Stenographer Osborne for them. He told me he has not had the time to get them out.

"Now, as to Barbara Aub. I cannot say that I have 'panned out' that singular person. On investigation as to her character was begun until the trial of Langerman was nearly closed. Then I set a detective to work, and he called in two or three more to help him. If their reports can be established, the woman's a very bad egg, with accomplices, some of them witnesses at the trial.

"If my information is correct, I have four black cases against her. One relates to her father and her leaving home, one to a concerted attempt to extort money, one to another case of levying tribute, and the other to force a young shipping clerk to marry her, until she found that he had but $17 a week and no private means. All this is to be sifted, and if the facts warrant it the stories shall be told.

"Was Miss Aub bought off? What an absurd idea! Why, no. Langerman couldn't buy, and had no friends to make such a purchase."

"What Mr. Haire," asked the reporter, "brought about the confession?"

"No names? Well, a conference with an accomplice of hers in a private blackmailing scheme, and thus after the accomplice had been interviewed by a victim and another intended victim of Barbara Aub and the accomplice. But this answer is given as an opinion, and the facts will come out in time.

"As to the Door of Hope being shut, it was not so. Miss Aub passed some time with the Princess Viroqua, who, I see, says 'lie' to the story that my detectives confronted Barbara Aub with proof that they had discovered her past life.

"Hypnotism! That claim is the absurdest that could have been made, but it is in full accord with the opera bouffe organization of last Monday.

"Let me say this in the face of the assertion that when Langerman was arraigned on Monday only the Recorder and the stenographer knew of the recantation. I had an inkling that Goff wouldn't sentence my client, and I was trying, you see, to help the Recorder out of a hole."

District Attorney Fellows's only reply to questions in regard to the keeping of news of the confession from him and the charges made by the Recorder before it said that Langerman was innocent, was:

"Not a word from me on the subject."

Assistant District Attorney Townsend said yesterday that he had not been Miss Smedley, and the Princess Viroqua, since Tuesday, but that he was visited in the morning by three women, named Crawford, Mitchell, and Dean, maternal aunts of Barbara Aub, and exceedingly nice and respectable people.

"All of them," said the Colonel, "were amazed at her recantation, but none more than I still am. They said that all through the Summer they had tested Barbara to see if she would adhere to her first story, and in spite of their representations of what a frightful thing it would be if her original charge was untrue, she adhered to it, and made no indication of wavering.

"Why, I tried her in various ways. Once I said: 'Barbara, reflect; for God's sake make no mistake. This is death to the man. It means twenty years' imprisonment.' How they got her to retract at the Door of Hope is a mystery.

"As to that confession and the Recorder I say simply, as a matter of opinion, that the District Attorney should have been in the secret. As to the Recorder's affidavits and information against Langerman on which he based his assault on his character I have nothing to say."

Another assistant on Col. Fellows's staff, who is conservative and speaks cautiously, said of last Monday's transactions:

"I don't believe in abusing a prisoner. The law says that he shall be sentenced, not lectured. As to the confession, courtesy demanded that the District Attorney should have been notified."

A criminal lawyer of several decades of experience said:

"Why trouble about ethics and what occurred when Langerman was socially damned by anonymous denouncers and then declared white as snow, or dispute about courtesy and the District Attorney? All who can think do not need to reflect before giving an emphatic opinion.

"I see a newspaper recalls Charles O'Conor and his action when a Supreme Court Judge denounced a prisoner who had been found guilty of manslaughter as a murderer, and I think the statement is correct that the eminent lawyer said that when the prisoner had served his term he would be his counsel and sue the jurist for slander. Such performances do not inure to the dignity of the bench.

"But has any one reflected what would have happened had the girl Aub or Langerman died between Thanksgiving night and the moment the verdict was set aside? Or should the girl disappear, die, or become insane now? Suppose Langerman to have died as a result of emotion due to the verdict; who shall say that the Recorder would have dared to admit that he had that which would have saved his life? Imagine Miss Aub insane or in flight between her confession and the time it had been reduced to writing and signed. What would Mr. Goff have done in any such crisis?

"The proper course would have been to have declared a new trial, granted last Friday on newly discovered evidence, to have proceeded with the indictment of the girl for perjury, then and there—she ought to have been sent to a police cell Thanksgiving night—to have committed her and then to have let Langerman go decorously and without any devices of the stage. Can't the Recorder trust the District Attorney? Has he discovered a leak in the public prosecutor's office? Some who talk say that from Mr. Goff's action this is to be inferred."

"I am sure," said a lawyer, "that it can be established that Mr. Goff criticised Recorder Smyth for interfering at trials, and declaring that if elected he would attend to the duties of the jurist and leave those of the prosecutors and lawyers severely alone. Almost his first judicial act was to violate this pledge."

"If all the charges that the Recorder cited in his denunciation of Langerman are true," said another lawyer, "it is the Recorder's duty to put him on trial. If they are not true, his accusers should be exposed. He merited his freedom Thanksgiving night. If the Recorder allows these anonymous accusers to sneak away because of public indignation, he puts a premium on moral assassination, such as existed in the old days of Venice, and information dropped in denunciation boxes. Let Langerman's accusers appear."

Mrs. Smedley solemnly asserted yesterday that Barbara Aub's statement that she begged her not to go on with the case is untrue. Miss Smedley added that Barbara, in her belief, made the confession through good-hearted views to save the man who made her his victim.

Miss Smedley and the Princess Viroqua called on Commissioner Parker at Police Headquarters yesterday to praise Policemen Lang and Meyer of the Twenty-fourth Precinct for their care of the cars in investigating the complaint of assault on Miss Aub, and to suggest that they be officially commended.

Langerman had not procured a bondsman when the District Attorney's office closed last night. He expected, it was said, that this morning a friend would secure his release by depositing $1,000 in cash with the City Chamberlain.

Evidently Mary M. Kellard of the Door of Hope, who, with Mrs. Whittemore, signed the attesting affidavit appended to the Aub confession, is less in dread of Recorder Goff than her directress, as she talked about the girl and her confession yesterday.

Miss Kellard said that Barbara, while in the institution, was dejected, and cried often. After the trial of Langerman, Miss Aub's condition became more depressed, and she was both excited and melancholy during the Thanksgiving Day exercises, and broke down and admitted that in testifying against Langerman she had committed perjury. When she had become calmer she was taken to the Recorder's house, questioned by him, and returned to the Institution. Two days later she made a formal confession, which was taken down by Official Stenographer Osborne at Mr. Goff's residence.

THE AUB FAMILY MOVES AWAY.

Father Overcome by Barbara's Confession, Neighbors Think.

The residents in the vicinity of Myrtle Avenue and Suydam Street, Brooklyn, were somewhat mystified when they learned that early yesterday morning Philip Aub and his family had moved. Philip Aub is the father of Barbara Aub, who made the confession in the Langerman case.

The confession of Barbara was a great surprise, but it was not so great to the neighbors of her father as was his hasty departure from his old home. Mr. Aub lived at 73 Suydam Street, and had his factory for the manufacture of vests at 1,200 Myrtle Avenue. He had as a partner a man named Lamb. Mr. Aub sold out to Mr. Lamb on Monday.

A storage van drove up to the Suydam Street house early yesterday, and all the Aub family furniture was put into it and carried away. Shortly afterward the Aubs left for parts unknown.

"The old man could not stand the terrible things which Barbara confessed to," said one of the neighbors.

Another neighbor of Mr. Aub's neighbors said: "He believed Barbara, and when she confessed that her story was not true it upset the old man completely. He was a good-hearted man, but he felt ashamed after hearing of his daughter's confession.

Mrs. Gambrill's Contract Laborers.

Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, will to-day convene a special board of inquiry to consider the case of the five men who are detained on Ellis Island charged with having violated the Alien Contract Labor law.

They came under contract with Mrs. Richard Gambrill of 39 Park Avenue. They are decorators and architectural ironworkers. Two say they are artists, and, therefore, exempt under the law.

Mrs. Gambrill, accompanied by her brother and several friends, visited the island yesterday. She said she had acted innocently in the matter.

J. J. Quinlan, Supervising Inspector, said that three of the men would surely go back, but that there was a possibility that one would be permitted to remain, as he was in business for himself, and comes here only to supervise work.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Brides will appreciate it more than anything else, 45 West 23d St.

THE MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST

A Grave Injustice Said to Have Been Done by the Failure to Promptly Print Testimony in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—W. W. Dudley, attorney for John Murray Mitchell, the Republican contestant for the seat from the Eighth New-York City District, now filled by Mr. James I. Walsh, has filed a letter with the Clerk of the House of Representatives called his attention to what Mr. Mitchell fears is an "unjust and very oppressive result, as affecting Mr. Mitchell, of the failure to at once print his testimony.

"By the act of March 2, 1887," Mr. Dudley points out, "it is provided, in express terms, that immediately upon the receipt of the testimony taken and forwarded by either party, in compliance with the first section of the act, the parties to the contest shall be immediately notified by registered letter, and required to appear before the clerk and agree, if possible, as to what portions thereof should be printed as of record in the case. In this instance Mr. Mitchell's testimony in chief has been in the hands of your predecessor some four months, and by the unlawful act of the contestee, the testimony taken in answer by him has been withheld.

"It was clearly the Clerk's duty to have proceeded with the printing of Mr. Mitchell's testimony, after waiting a reasonable time for the testimony for the defense, without further delaying the printing of the record. Unfortunately, the notary who took the contestant's rebuttal testimony was the same person who took the testimony for the defense, and, therefore, in addition to the very grave injustice done Mr. Mitchell by the failure to print the record of the testimony forwarded by him Aug. 6, he is called upon to suffer by reason of the neglect or wrongful act of Walsh, who has not only succeeded in preventing the testimony taken by himself from coming forward but has deprived Mr. Mitchell of the benefit of his own diligence in the taking of his rebuttal testimony; and it seems to me that every consideration requires at your hands the immediate printing of the contestant's testimony so far as it is here."

Mr. Dudley hopes that Clerk McDowell will see the necessity of directing at once that the testimony now in his hands in this case be immediately printed, as otherwise it will cause an unnecessary and a very embarrassing delay in the preparation of the briefs and in getting the case ready for proper submission.

NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE ORGANIZED

Important Question to be Settled Before a Bishop Is Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The primary convention of the new Episcopalian Diocese of Washington was opened here to-day at St. Andrew's Church. Bishop Paret of Maryland administered communion and the Rev. J. B. Perry preached the opening sermon.

Before the election of a Bishop is undertaken the important question is to be settled as to whether the diocese has the power at once to enact new organic law or should be governed by that of the Maryland Diocese, from which it has been separated.

The question was informally referred to two Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who, it is understood, gave diametrically opposite opinions on the subject.

It was resolved that the new diocese should be known as the Diocese of Washington.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott of the Church of the Ascension was unanimously chosen Permanent President of the convention.

Bishop Paret, in resigning the chair, made the formal announcement that he felt it his duty to remain with the Diocese of Maryland.

LOS ANGELES Cal., Dec. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Johnson of Detroit, Mich., was last night elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Southern California.

The following candidates were placed in nomination by the convention: The Rev. Percy C. Weber of Massachusetts, General Missionary of the diocese; the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Johnson, rector of Christ Church, Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, and Dean Restarick, rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal.

The vote of the clergy resulted as follows: Dr. Johnson, 17; Dr. Greer, 5; Dean Restarick, 3.

In the laity vote Dr. Johnson received 21, Dr. Greer 12, Dean Restarick 5, and Dr. Weber 1.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Polygamy Act Held to be Not Applicable to the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President has granted pardons in the cases of ten persons convicted of adultery in the District of Columbia under the Edmunds-Tucker law providing for the abolition of polygamy in Utah, and sentenced to one year and a day in the Albany Penitentiary. These sentences were imposed before the Court of Appeals of this district decided that the Edmunds-Tucker law was applicable here. In granting the pardons the President says:

Those pardons are granted upon the recommendations of the District Attorney who prosecuted the convicts and the Judge who sentenced them. In view of the conflicting opinions of the courts as to the applicability to the District of Columbia of the law under which the convictions were had, I think it would be unjust to withhold relief in the case.

In the case of Abram Fardon of Paterson, N. J., who was sentenced in August, 1894, to five years' imprisonment in the Essex County (N. J.) Penitentiary for embezzling funds of a National bank, the sentence is commuted to two years' actual imprisonment.

The sentence of Standford Byrd, convicted in Kentucky of retailing liquor, was also commuted to sixty days' actual imprisonment.

Pardons were denied in the cases of Sylvester E. Altice, convicted of assault in the Indian Territory; Albert W. Leroy, convicted in Massachusetts of embezzling letters containing money, and Clarence L. Morey, convicted in Minnesota of devising a scheme to defraud by use of the mails.

"PRESERVATIVES" DECLARED INJURIOUS

The Agricultural Department of Pennsylvania So Decides.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—Secretary Edge of the Department of Agriculture has devoted considerable attention to the so-called "preservatives" commonly advertised for the preservation of cider, milk, and other articles of food.

In every case it is found that they are composed of some form of boracic acid, and in some cases they also contain salicylic acid. When added to milk according to directions they exist in about the proportion of one part of the preparation to from 1,000 to 1,500 parts of milk, and in this proportion one pint of milk contains from nine to ten grains of the drug.

The medicinal dose is from five grains to thirty grains. Preparations of boracic and salicylic acids, it has been found, are also used to a greater or less extent in canned goods generally.

The Department of Agriculture has decided that the use of "preservatives" is injurious to public health, and that they come under the provisions of the pure food act. Persons using or selling them are therefore liable to conviction and fine.

Taken to Thompson for Trial.

Charles J. Bishop of Monticello, N. Y., who was arraigned Tuesday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of forgery, was turned over by Magistrate Simms to the custody of Sheriff Watson of Thompson, Sullivan County, yesterday, to be taken to that place. Bishop was bookkeeper for the Monticello Gun Club, and on Oct. 26 last he presented a check, which was afterward, as alleged, found to be forged, to Leipstator & Co. of Thompson, purporting to be signed by Charles B. Robinson, a real estate broker, with an office at 145 Broadway, this city. Mr. Robinson is President of the Monticello Gun Club.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Tired of Life.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Eddie Bushman, fourteen years old, lies at the County Hospital critically ill, as the result of attempting to take his own life to-day. Eddie worked for The American Artisan, 9 McCormick Block.

He went down to the engine room and asked the engineer if he had any rat poison. The engineer said he had not, but Eddie must have had better success elsewhere, for a few hours later he was found in an unconscious condition. He was said to have been in love with the proprietor's daughter.

FOUND SHE WAS NOT A WIDOW

Mrs. Stanley Oliver, Relict of G. J. Brenz, Meets Her Supposed Dead First Husband in Court.

When Stanley Oliver appeared in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, he surprised his wife, who supposed he was dead. Believing that this was the case, she had married again, and her second husband, Gustave J. Brenz, dying, she was appointed his administratrix.

Brenz left an estate valued at $10,000. He died Sept. 30, and in the Surrogate's Court, counsel for John H. Brenz, a brother, and Mary and Fred Brenz, children, moved to have the letters of administration revoked on the ground that Mrs. Lottie Brenz was not the widow of Gustave J. Brenz.

Mrs. Brenz could not understand these proceedings until Stanley Oliver took the witness chair. He said he was married to Mrs. Brenz June 15, 1882, that he had left her a year after their marriage, and that she had never obtained a divorce from him.

Mrs. Brenz said she had made a long search for him, but was unable to find him, and, believing he was dead, had married Mr. Brenz about a year ago.

Her letters of administration were revoked.

BISHOP WAYMAN BURIED IN BALTIMORE

Many Distinguished Clergymen Pay Respect to His Memory.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Bishop A. W. Wayman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who died Saturday, was buried today. The body was conveyed to Bethel Church on Saratoga Street early this morning, under an escort of clergy.

After lying in state until noon, the funeral services began, Bishop Gaines of Atlanta, Ga., presiding. Others taking part in the services were Bishops B. T. Tanner, M. B. Salter, H. M. Turner, James A. Handy, and B. W. Arnett, the Revs. J. W. Beckett, T. W. Henderson, W. D. W. Schureman, Dr. John Lanahan, E. C. Eggleston, Theodore Gould, and Prof. John Tarleton.

There was a great crowd at the church, and an immense cortège escorted the body to Laurel Cemetery, where the interment was made.

The St. Paul's Fast Trip.

The steamship St. Paul of the American Line arrived out yesterday, making the voyage in 6 days 14 hours and 25 minutes. This is by far the best run she has made. It is only three hours and thirty minutes behind the record on the Southampton route, eastward, of which the Hamburg-American Liner Fuerst Bismarck has been the possessor since the Fall of 1893, although she has been closely challenged for the honor by both the New-York and the St. Louis of the American Line.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Hagan, who was lately in the tin roofing and cornice business at 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street, and who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to John McBurnie on Nov. 6, was held yesterday. A statement was presented by Mr. Hagan, which showed his assets to be $15,000, not including equities in real estate which he held at the time of the assignment, and liabilities at $74,000. It was stated by Mr. Hagan that of these liabilities $23,000 had been assumed by his son, to whom he had previously conveyed some real estate in West Eighty-fourth Street, thus reducing the liabilities to $58,000. The creditors proposed that Mr. Hagan pay 50 cents on the dollar, in instalments, and that he have three years to pay the same. Mr. Hagan accepted the proposition, and will resume business.

—The cloak manufacturing firm of Day, Callaghan & Co. at 97 Prince Street has closed its place of business and given a chattel mortgage on the stock, fixtures, &c., for $7,000, to Thomas O. Callaghan of Boston. Jeremiah J. Callaghan was the only partner in the firm, Mr. Day having retired in 1887. Herman Joseph said yesterday that he has claims for $4,000, and had attached the firm's stock in Boston. He intended to investigate the chattel mortgage here, to see if it is bona fide. He estimated the liabilities at $50,000, and attributed the failure to depression in the cloak trade.

—Dennis Killerlane and Thomas F. Ryder, composing the firm of Killerlane & Ryder, which makes boilers at 239 to 247 West Street, made an assignment yesterday to William J. Williams, giving preferences as follows: Patrick F. Higgins, $200; New-York County National Bank, $2,500; Bernard B. Donnelly, $2,548. O. F. Finnerty, their attorney, said the firm was hurt by the failure of the North River Bank, and has suffered from the depression in the ship-building line. He did not think the liabilities would exceed $8,000, and he thought the assets would be nearly as much.

—The Tremont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Theophilus King, President, has reinsured all its risks in the Globe Fire Insurance Company of New-York, thereafter taking effect yesterday, and has gone out of business. This was done because the tendency of the times seems to be against the success of new mutual insurance companies doing a general business. The Tremont is in excellent condition, having a cash surplus of $7,000 over all its liabilities.

—Stern & Rushmore filed a lis pendens yesterday on the property of Charles Spellmeyer, at West and Fulton and West and Harrison Streets, on a claim in favor of the Irving National Bank for $6,221, balance due on a note, an attachment having been obtained on the ground that he resides at Orange, N. J. Mr. Spellmeyer is a well-known liquor dealer at 130 West Street.

—The Sheriff has received attachments aggregating $7,737 against the Elmer H. Dearth Agency, advertising agents of St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, with an office at 11 Jay Street, this city, in favor of the following creditors: Frank S. Gray, $594; Frank A. Munsey, $1,408; J. E. Van Doren, $1,372; Aaron M. Klaw, $1,613, and Charles H. Ellis, $2,750.

—Samson, Kennedy & Co., one of the oldest and largest wholesale dry goods establishments in Toronto, Canada, are in financial difficulties, and it is expected that their creditors will force an assignment. The amount of liabilities and assets is not known. The head of the firm is Warren Kennedy, the present Mayor of Toronto.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against William Bourke, formerly neckwear manufacturer at Broadway and Bleecker Street, who was burned out on election night. The attachments are in favor of G. Kramer, Kauffeld & Co. for $1,869, and Fleitman & Co. for $1,551.

—Frederick W. Mattocks has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William D. Andrews of W. D. Andrews & Brother, well borers and water works contractors, formerly of 233 Broadway, on the application of Isaac G. Johnson.

—Scott & Hudson, one of the leading grocery firms of Winston, N. C., assigned yesterday, naming W. M. Hendren trustee. Assets aggregate several thousand dollars. Liabilities not known. The firm hopes to reopen in a few days.

—Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted the Western Nevada Copper Company permission to dissolve. The order was granted upon the application of the Trustees of the corporation, who said that it is insolvent.

—I. Jacobs & Sons of Charleston, S. C., made a general assignment to Mordecai & Gadsden, lawyers, yesterday. The liabilities and assets are not stated. The firm were prominent merchants. No cause is given for the failure.

—Judgment was entered yesterday against William H. Riker, who formerly kept the drug store at 353 Sixth Avenue, for $79,947, in favor of Stuart Hunter, on a series of six notes made in 1887 and 1891. Mr. Riker failed in 1892.

—James H. Doty, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 649 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Spencer C. Doty, giving preference to the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., for $730.

—Herman F. Weber, grocer at 60 Columbus Avenue and 158 West Seventeenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to James J. Dollard.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S
FALL SALE OF TROTTING STOCK
at
Madison Square Garden, New-York,
TUESDAY to FRIDAY, Dec. 3 to 6, 1895, days and evenings, commencing each morning at 10 o'clock and each evening at 7:30.

850 TROTTING-BRED HORSES,
affording selections
suitable for
COACH, CARRIAGE, and other PARK VEHICLES, and for
ALL LIGHT HARNESS PURPOSES,
on STREET, ROAD, or TRACK.

Every Horse is
PLEDGED TO ABSOLUTE SALE.
All others invariably declined.

Consignments have been received from many of the most prominent breeders in the country, the quality of which comports with the standard of breeding maintained at their several establishments. Among these is the first installment, about eighty head, toward closing out the celebrated Stony Ford Stud; about fifty head from the Palo Alto Stud of California, (with which the sale will commence on Tuesday morning;) others from Forbes Farm, Maplehurst, Babcock Farms, Eldorado Stud, Rock Spring, and other noted establishments.

Address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Patents.

PATENT YOUR GOOD IDEAS AND UNITE with capital to promote them. An interesting pamphlet mailed free. F. W. BARKER, Pat. Att'y, 253 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Parlor and second floor large rooms; well furnished; good table; select house.

23d ST., 450 WEST.—Large, handsome second-story room; also hall room; running water; excellent table; moderate; references.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice double room; heated; also single; excellent board; home comforts; prices very low.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large fourth floor front room; also hall room; with board; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; superior table; references.

120 86th ST., EAST.—Two handsome, sunny rooms; private American family; board optional.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SELECT boarding house; superior table; parlor, dining room. Mrs. JASPER, 25 West 17th St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front and hall room; connecting private bath; references.

Brooklyn.

COMFORTABLE; TABLE FIRST-CLASS.
Connecting parlors; grate fires; hot water radiators; new furniture; finely decorated; table first-class; immaculate table linen; expert service; high-grade cooking; large grounds; fashionable locality; bridge, 20 minutes; all parts of Brooklyn by trolley; Park, 10 minutes. 808 Prospect Place.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large and medium sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; single or suites; breakfast optional; references.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; private bath; also single room; for gentlemen only.

103 WEST 60th ST.—Steam-heated, furnished parlor bedroom; suitable for gentlemen; table board; two stairs up.

Board Wanted.

BOARD IN QUIET FAMILY.—Location, 4th to 7th Av., 12th to 23d St. Address, stating terms, E. W. B., Box 195 Times.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave New-York, Wednesday, January 15, on the favorite steamship Werra, of the North German Lloyd Line, for a

SPECIAL TOUR
THROUGH THE
Mediterranean Countries
Including Southern Italy, the Island of Sicily, Tunis, Algeria, and Southern Spain.

Incidental visits to Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Capri, Sorrento, Rome, Taormina, Catania, Syracuse, Girgenti, Palermo, Tunis, Carthage, Bone, Hammam-Meskoutine, Constantine, Biskra, (on the borders of the Desert of Sahara,) Batna, Lambessa, Timegad, Setif, Kharata, Gorge of the Chabet-el-Akhira, Bougie, Algiers, Blidah, Tlemcen, Oran, Malaga, Grenada, Gibraltar, &c.

A party will leave New-York March 21, and connecting with the above at Gibraltar, make an extended Tour through Spain, Portugal, France, &c.

Trips to California, Florida and Bahamas, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and China, in season.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired. (Special circular for the Mediterranean Tour.)

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
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This Magnificent Hotel
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This new Hotel is now open for guests, situated in a park of thirty acres. Heated by steam and open fireplaces in rooms. Piazzas with southerly exposure inclosed in glass and heated. Rooms single or en suite, with private baths. Reached by Long Island R. R., from East 34th St. and James Slip Ferries. Time from 34th St., 50 minutes; from James Slip, 1 hour and 10 minutes. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Good roads in every direction. Cuisine unexcelled. Terms, $3.50 per day and upward; weekly, $20.00 and upward. Special rates for season guests. For particulars address
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Opens Saturday, Dec. 14th.
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Remains open throughout the entire year.
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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Reasonable rates.
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made and entered the 4th day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 6th day of December, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Richard Walters's Sons, auctioneers, at No. 1,827 Broadway, New-York City, all the outstanding accounts still due the assigned estate of James P. Delehanty.

Dated New-York, November 26, 1895.

MILES M. O'BRIEN, Assignee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Assignee, Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City.

Personal.

MISS ABERG, A FORMER PUPIL OF DR. Avedson, Stockholm, Sweden, can hear something of benefit to her by addressing L. B., Box 800 Times, Up Town.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT—First Special Subscription night of the German series:
TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (in German.)
Mmes. Nordica and Brema, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
To-morrow, Bizet's Opera CARMEN.
Sat. Afternoon, Dec. 6, at 1:45 P. M., Double Bill, "La Traviata" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."
Sat. Evg., Dec. 7, popular prices, IL TROVATORE.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 8, Popular Sunday Concert.
NEXT WEEK—Monday, Dec. 9, FAUST.
Wed., Dec. 11, "Orfeo" and "La Navarraise."
Thurs., Dec. 12, TANNHAUSER.

CONTEST OVER THE SPOILS

The Republicans of Maryland Wrangle About the Senatorship.

MR. WELLINGTON WANTS THE OFFICE

Eastern Shore People Determined that a Man from Their Section Shall Have It—Governor-Elect Lowndes's Influence.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The fight for United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson has begun in all earnestness, and it threatens to involve the Legislature from the start in a quarrel which may divide the party and open the way for the Democratic return to power in the next election.

For the first time since the war, Maryland went overwhelmingly Republican, electing all the State officers by great majorities and getting sixty-five out of the ninety-one members of the House of Delegates. The Senate is almost a tie, with an election, owing to the death of Senator Bennett in Carroll County, to be held this month. If the Republicans win that, it will give them a tie and not a majority.

Senator W. Cabell Bruce, the independent Democrat, announces that he will work with the Republicans on all reform measures, but it is not likely that he will be with them in purely partisan matters. On a joint ballot the Republican majority is 39,

George F. Wellington.
The Maryland Man Who Wants a Seat in the Senate.

which leaves no doubt as to their ability to elect their candidate. But standing in the way is the Eastern Shore law, a relic of 1809, which has been, with one exception, faithfully observed during the century. At the time it was passed, two sections of the State separated by the Chesapeake Bay had been having separate administrations under one general government, and the law was passed in accordance with this division of the offices.

There are no more persistent politicians in the world than the Eastern Shoremen, for they inherit politics and live on politics and practice politics every day in the week, and they have managed to hold this law in spite of the fact that they have less than one-tenth of the population of the State, and that they compel the taking of a Senator from their one Congressional district, while the other five Congressional districts have had to be satisfied with the same allotment.

The injustice and absurdity of the plan are generally recognized, and no one claims that the law is constitutional, for the question has been frequently decided by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, but in spite of all these things the law is there, and notwithstanding the great victory of the Republicans they are not able to repeal it, for the Senate stands in the way.

If the repeal should come before that body the Eastern Shore Republicans would join with the Democrats in voting against it. The alternative is to elect an Eastern Shoreman or to ignore the law and throw the honor open to the Republicans of the entire State.

It is on this that the preliminary battles are now being fought. The people on the Western Shore say the law is null and foolish, and that the party should not notice it, while the Eastern Shoremen announce that they will fight the matter to the last extremity, and that if the Republicans dare to override law and custom they will carry the matter to the court and secure an injunction against the Governor restraining him from issuing the commission to the man elected. These Eastern Shoremen say, furthermore, that they will not go into any caucus in which the ignoring of this law is to be considered.

Thus it happens that the reform administration starts out with a squabble over the spoils, and the nearer they get to January, when the Legislature meets, the warmer they become.

The situation at present is Congressman George L. Wellington against the field. Mr. Wellington is Chairman of the State Central Committee and he managed the party affairs through the recent victorious contest. He is a self-made man, forty-four years of age, able, outspoken, tireless in energy, full of resources, and ambitious. In 1848 his father, a workingman, arrived in Cumberland from Germany. He married there and in 1851 George was born. The only schooling he received was less than two years in a parochial school. At twelve he was employed in a store and he spent his spare hours in reading. In the Sunday school he learned how to make speeches. When seventeen years old he secured a position in the Second National Bank. His work attracted attention and he was advanced. When Lloyd Lowndes became President of this bank Wellington was promoted to assistant cashier. After this he was asked to preside at a political meeting, and it was found that he was a good speaker, both in English and German.

One step in politics led to another, and he filled the office of County Treasurer for several terms, and from that position he came to Baltimore as Sub-Treasurer of the United States by appointment of President Harrison. During these years he made noble efforts to wrest from Louis E. McComas—now Judge McComas of the District of Columbia—the Republican leadership of Western Maryland. In 1892 he succeeded in getting the nomination for Congress, but was defeated. In 1894 he tried again, with himself as campaign manager, and he won a great victory.

Cumberland is the centre of the mining wealth of Western Maryland and the three men who control its Republican politics were Lloyd Lowndes, George L. Wellington, and David H. Sloan. The trio worked together and all had different ambitions. After Wellington had won his seat in Congress they put forth their efforts for further conquests. Largely through Mr. Wellington's work Mr. Lowndes was nominated for Governor and Mr. Sloan was nominated for the bench, and both were elected, so that the three men all won.

It is Governor-elect Lowndes, Congressman Wellington, and Judge Sloan. But while the term of Gov. Lowndes is four years and that of Judge Sloan fifteen years, Mr. Wellington's place is only for two years, and as he did the most of the work, he probably feels that he ought to have something longer and better; so it happens that he is making an open fight for the Senatorship, confidently claiming that he has more than enough pledges to elect him, that Gov. Lowndes is entirely in favor of him, and that the Eastern Shore law cannot possibly cut any figure in the contest.

On the Eastern Shore every county has its candidate, with the following as the strongest probabilities: Philip L. Goldsborough of Dorchester, Charles B. Westcott of Kent, Robert B. Dixon of Talbot, and George M. Russum of Caroline. In Baltimore City several names are mentioned, but they will only come up in the case of a general contest.

The doubtful part of Mr. Wellington's fight is that he has struck too rapid a pace to be able to keep it up until the balloting for Senator begins. Already the papers in the counties are sounding alarms that unless the Republicans are careful there will be a disgraceful squabble such as was seen in Delaware in the case of Addicks.

The charge of bossism is being brought against Mr. Wellington and he is generally looked upon as Senator Gorman's successor in the practical management of the dominant politics. He claims that both Senator Gorman and Senator Quay are working against his elevation to the Senate and he is using this as campaign material in his fight for the place. The old politicians are of the opinion that Gov. Lowndes will decide the issue, for the thousands of places which he has to bestow gives him great influence.

Governor-elect Lowndes, however, says that he is not in the business of making Senators, and that he will take no part in the contest. This expression from the Governor-elect has given great satisfaction to those who do not want Mr. Wellington elected. If Mr. Wellington should be chosen, his term as Senator would begin just as his present term as Representative ends.

THE FIRST WEDNESDAY COTILLION

Arthur S. Wily and Miss L. Harrison of Virginia Leaders of the Dance—Many Guests Present.

The first dance of the Wednesday Cotillion Association for this season was given at Sherry's last night, and was one of the most delightful of its kind ever given there. The pink room, where the patronesses received the guests, was beautifully decorated with palms and blooming plants.

The prime movers in this organization are Col. and Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Gov. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mrs. Jefferson Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Pickrell, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Col. John R. Abney, George Gordon Battle, George H. Sullivan, E. Bancker Smedes, Heth Lorton, James L. Johnson, Henry C. Adam, Laird Goldsborough, and Herbert Noble.

The cotillion was led last night by Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia, dancing with Miss Lalla Harrison, also of Virginia.

The large ballroom is richly decorated in white and gold, and the effect was further enhanced by the use of handsome white chair covers bearing the monogram of the Wednesday Cotillion Association, embroidered in gold, a gift of the Board of Governors.

The patronesses present were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. William Hoes, and among the members of the Board of Governors were George H. Sullivan, Percy A. Pickrell, James L. Johnson, Henry C. Adams, and Heth Lorton. Mrs. Loyall Farragut, one of the most popular of the patronesses was prevented by illness from being present. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon will be prevented from attending the cotillions this Winter. Mr. Deshon was one of the organizers of the association and was its first President. The President for this year is George Hammond Sullivan, son of the late Algernon Sydney Sullivan.

Among the guests and members of the association present at the dance last night were Miss Nannie D. Adams, Miss Helen Trenholm and her cousin, Miss Louise Macbeth of South Carolina; Miss Lizzie Harrison of Virginia, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Mary Toel, Miss Florence Toel, Miss Caroline B. Thompson, Miss Dabney, Miss Louise D. Adams, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Alice Laidlaw, Miss Edith L. Black, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Olive Ross, Spencer Quarrier, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss Zocka Slocovich.

Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan, Miss Logan, Mr. and Mrs. James Alston Cahill, Gen. Charles T. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brydon Tennant, Dr. and Mrs. George Voss, the Misses Ross, William H. Palmer, Jr., Capt. Edgerton S. Rogers of Richmond, Va.; Gen. Beverley T. Robertson of Washington, D. C.; Miss Julia Tweles and Miss Merchant of Philadelphia, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Julien de S. Trenholm, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Dr. and Mrs. Landon Carter Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Worthington, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, United States Navy; W. Doane, Harold Sturges Rankine, Lieut. M. O. Butler, United States Army; Lieut. Todd, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Edward I. Willis, Egbert C. Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Frank W. Gifford, C. M. Bleecker, Henry Hodge.

Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Edith L. Black, Miss May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Brown, Miss Narcissa Barton, Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Bott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifford Bernard, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Ida Josephine Coxe, Miss Eleanor Cushman, Miss Ida Dumand, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dryden, Miss Susie Fairfield Dryden, Miss De Mouriac, Miss Katharine H. Earle, Miss Anna Elliott, Miss Alene Griffin, the Misses Grace, Miss Lizzie Hedden, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoes, Miss P. E. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Miss Eleanor D. Johnson, Miss Bessie Johnson, the Misses Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Miss Louisa E. Jones, the Misses Ireland, the Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, the Misses Laidlaw, Miss Jessie Murchison, Miss Nannie Marvin, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Parker, Miss Mary E. Price, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrea McLean Parker, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Ethel Quackenbush, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Adele Sturgis, Miss Sadie Sturgis, Miss Sarah B. Sturgis, Miss Simmons, Miss Annah W. Shaw, Miss Estelle Tilt, Miss Caroline Van Sickles, Miss Pearl Voorhies.

Col. John R. Abney, H. C. Adams, Frank A. Acer, F. Thornton Arms, George Gordon Battle, Dr. Russell Bellamy, James M. Butt, William Bristow, Frank Barker, Minturn Post Collins, Dr. Everett B. Culver, Dr. J. Harvie Dew, G. S. Dunn, Willis Dowd, John F. Dryden, William Alexander Evans, H. B. Eddy, Dr. John Freeland, Andrew D. Foyé, W. Laird Goldsborough, Robert Gibson, C. Monteith Gilpin, Joseph Grace, James A. Hayden, Walter Jones Hewlett, Bernard Harrison, Lieut. Harry M. Hodges, John Sprunt Hill, Rupert Hughes, James L. Johnson, H. Pierson Johnes, Charles H. Jones, Andrew Wesley Kent, George Edward Kent, Arthur Kemp, Godfrey Phelps Koop, George Bolling Lee, Robert E. L. Lewis, James L. Laidlaw, B. Peyton Lagere, J. H. Ladew, Duff Green Maynard, Clarence Morfit, Herbert Noble, L. N. Newkirk, Edward D. O'Brien, Dr. J. H. Parker, Edward C. Parrish, Lagere Phenix, J. L. Pendergast, Archie B. Quarrier, Edward De F. Simmons, E. Bancker Smedes, George H. Sullivan, W. M. Sharp, H. W. Shaw, James Swan, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Julien Thornley, George Parmley Toby, Frank Trenholm, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Dr. J. P. Winston, Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, H. D. Wise, John S. Wise, Jr., and A. Sydney Williams.

The Colonial-American Bazaar.

The novel and unique Colonial-American Bazaar, which is to be held in the parlors of the Central Congregational Church, 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, begins this afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon and evening during the present week.

There is every prospect of the bazaar being a great success. Young ladies and gentlemen will, in costume, illustrate the early settlers of this country, including the Dutch, the Puritans, the Spaniards, the French, and also the native Indians. The booths will be reproductions of the early Colonial houses.

All kinds of articles suitable for Christmas will be on exhibition and for sale. No fancy prices will be charged, and holiday presents can be purchased at very good bargains. One of the features of the bazaar will be the table d'hôte dinner, which is to be served every evening for 50 cents. Eatables and refreshments can also be ordered à la carte.

The bazaar is to be held under the auspices and direction of the Ladies' League of the church, and the object is to aid in the religious work that the church is doing in that part of the city. The Rev. William Lloyd, the eloquent and popular clergyman, is the pastor of the Central Congregational Church.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieuts. Matthew E. Saville and Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, will witness the issue of annuity goods at the Kiowa and Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies, Oklahoma, respectively.

—Additional Second Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Fifth Artillery, has been assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Battery B, vice Mitchell, deceased.

—Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New-York, and will report to Fort Myer, Virginia, for duty.

—Lieut. Edward A. Millar, Third Artillery, will make two visits to New-York City in connection with the construction of a converter board.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, one month.

COMING EVENTS.

—Needlework Comittee of the Young Woman's Christian Association, reception, 7 East Fifteenth Street, to-day, 2 to 6. Exhibition and sale.

—Dr. Paul Gibier's lecture in French on "Louis Pasteur," Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, today, 3:30 P. M.

—Woman Suffrage League, 4 Lexington Avenue, this evening.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Miss Josephine Mount Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gray of 554 Fifth Avenue, and Charles H. Jewett, Jr., will be married at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Only relatives and a small number of intimate friends have been invited to witness the ceremony and attend the reception, as the families of the bride and bridegroom are in mourning. There will be neither bridesmaids, maid of honor, nor ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, and the best man will be Edward H. Jewett, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Elsie Randolph Patterson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, and Herbert Noble will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, the corsage being made with a yoke of pearl. The maid of honor, Miss Olive Ross, will wear a gown of pink and white silk and a picture hat of black velvet. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Bosher, Miss Sadie Crane, Miss Effie Mason, Miss Florence Elibeck, Miss Mary Knapp, and Miss Laura MacGregor. They will wear gowns of white bengaline, made with waists of chiffon and mousseline de soie, trimmed with hunter's green velvet. Their hats will be of hunter's green velvet trimmed with white plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Dugro of 764 Madison Avenue gave a dinner last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Wesson. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Miss Pauline Keene, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, and E. M. Nicholson.

The Progressive Euchre Club organized by Miss Pfarrius, Miss Sears, and Miss Brewer will hold its first meeting next Monday evening at Miss Brewer's home, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Agnes Isabel Curtiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks Curtiss of 957 St. Nicholas Avenue, will be married to Harry McCullum on the evening of Dec. 12, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard and the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss will officiate. Miss Julia Curtiss will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Edna Green and Miss Evelyn Hickok. The best man will be George L. Curtiss, brother of the bride, and the ushers will be Charles Kelby, Alexander Burgess, Samuel T. Conkling, Andrew Evans, and Lee Curtiss.

For the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital a special performance of W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be given on Saturday evening in the Carnegie Lyceum, which has just been finished. Mrs. Minna Gale Haynes, E. J. Wendell, John Malone, William T. Wood, and Harry Davidson will be among the chief actors. Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. M. S. Bromley, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Stephen Higginson Tyng, Jr., Mrs. John Allan Wyeth, Mrs. Jacob Scholle, Mrs. Samuel H. Kissam, Mrs. Adolph Rusch, Mrs. Edward A. Ayers, Mrs. Samuel Appleton, Mrs. Paul F. Munde, Mrs. Henry Evans, and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arnold of Orange, N. J., have issued invitations to the marriage of Mrs. Arnold's sister, Miss Gertrude Baldwin, to Dr. Henry A. Pulsford of South Orange. The marriage will take place at noon on Dec. 10, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at South Orange.

Miss Edna Schuyler is to be introduced to society at a large reception which her mother, Mrs. Walter Schuyler, will give early in January.

Congressman and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 18 for their daughter, Miss Bertha King Bartlett.

Mrs. Hinton Perry of 154 West Fifty-fifth Street will be at home informally next Sunday and on the first Sunday of each month.

The fair of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the New-York Throat and Ear Hospital, which closed at Sherry's last night, brought out a large number of prominent people. The ladies presiding at the different tables were as follows: Flower table, Mrs. E. L. Button; tea table, Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell; table for groceries and toilet articles, Miss Jennie Bermingham; Mother Goose table, Mrs. William E. Wlmerding; stationery and bric-à-brac table, Miss Clara H. Thomas; palmistry table, Mrs. Benjamin Haight; confectionary tables, Mrs. George Evans, Miss Florence Gildersleeve, Miss Frederika Allen, Miss Edith Fabrigou, Miss Maria Ybarra, Miss Rosa Aparicio, Miss Theresa Aparicio, Miss Anita Aparicio, Miss Marian Varian, Miss Leora Bush, Miss Laura Thain, Miss Ethel Clark, Miss Germaine Fort, Miss Florence Boese, Miss Lavinge, and Mrs. E. Ellinger; fancy goods table, Mrs. Henry Griffen; doll table, Mrs. Abner L. Ely; children's table, Miss Edith Bermingham.

Mrs. W. H. Jackson and the Misses Jackson gave a large reception at their home, 556 Madison Avenue, yesterday from 4 to 7 o'clock. An elaborate supper was served by Clark.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, will attend the concert of the New-York Musical Society next Saturday night, in Carnegie Hall, on which occasion Paderewski will play his new Polish fantasie with a full orchestra. The members of the British Embassy will occupy Box 53.

Among the "at homes" to-day will be those of Mrs. William P. Earle of 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. John Wylie Barrow and the Misses Barrow of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, Mrs. C. E. Pratchett and Misses Pratchett of 307 West Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin of 59 West Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. John A. Robinson of 15 East Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Henry Bullwinkle of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, Mrs. Edwin Abdy Hurry of 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Maurice Price of 113 West Seventy-fifth Street. Among the teas to be given to-day will be one by Mrs. David Tweedie of 640 Madison Avenue, and one by Leslie Giffen Cauldwell of 154 West Fifty-seventh Street in honor of Miss Clara Hunt of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson, son and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, have taken apartments for the Winter at the Waldorf.

Mrs. Walter Channing Barclay and Miss Edith Barclay, who sailed for England recently, are staying with the Caldwells in London for a week. They will soon go to "The Firs," Kelvedon Hatch, Brentwood, Essex, the Caldwell country seat, for the month. They will be guests of the Loftus-Arkwrights at "Parndon," Burntmill, Harlow, in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregg Dumont, having returned from their bridal trip, will be at home to their friends on Wednesdays in December. They are with Mrs. Dumont's parents at 212 West End Avenue.

PATRIARCH.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lea—Smith.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, this city, was the scene of a fashionable wedding at noon yesterday. The bride was Miss Charlotte Augusta Brown of Delancey Place, Philadelphia, a niece of the late Henry Armitt Brown, and the late Frederick Brown, both of Philadelphia. The bridegroom was Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia. The clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hibbard, rector of St. Mary's parish.

Miss M. Armitt Brown of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Lea, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Nina Lea and Miss Scott of Philadelphia, and Miss Van Rensselaer of New-York. The ushers were George Lea, Dr. Ingham, Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, Thomas Wells Stiles, New-York; C. C. Febiger, and James Richardson, New-Orleans. The bride was given away by her cousin Frederick Berban Brown.

The bride wore a white satin gown made in Paris, a tulle veil, which was fastened with a diamond, the gift of the bridegroom's father, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. The maid of honor wore a white silk gown trimmed with chiffon, and carried a large bunch of white flowers. She wore a large white hat, trimmed with chiffon and ostrich feathers. The bridesmaids wore yellow silk gowns, and carried bunches of yellow flowers.

The church was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers. In the chancel and about the pulpit were tastefully arranged palms and other exotics. On the large screen was intertwined a running vine matting, a pretty effect. J. Sebastian Matthews, the parish organist, presided at the organ and played while the guests were assembling.

The large edifice was filled in every part by relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Many guests of social prominence were present. Admission to the church was by card only. A special train was run from Philadelphia for the accommodation of guests from that city. The display of toilets was very handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Lea, after making a bridal trip, will spend the winter in New-York.

Clark—Roosevelt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated at Christ Episcopal Church here at noon to-day. The contracting parties were Miss Grace Walton Roosevelt, daughter of John A. Roosevelt of Hyde Park Road, and Appleton Lesure Clark, a New-York lawyer and a member of a well-known family of that city.

The church was decorated with holly. The ushers wore holly boutonnières. The bridesmaids carried large clusters of the berries and green leaves. The chancel rail was festooned with ground pine, set off with carnations and roses, and in the chancel were potted palms and chrysanthemums.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a striking gown of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace, and a tulle veil.

Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt was the maid of honor. She wore a white corded silk gown with a lace collar, and carried yellow roses. There were six bridesmaids, Miss Mary F. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Fanny A. Gregory, New-York; Miss Josephine Boynton, Bristol, R. I.; Miss Mary B. Sanford, Poughkeepsie; Miss Helen Taylor, Poughkeepsie, and Miss Elizabeth Rogers, New-York.

W. Franklin Brush of New-York was best man. The ushers were Arthur Turnbull, Guy Richards, T. McClure Peters, Edward L. Patterson, Stockton Colt, and William F. Ward.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. A. Welkert, rector of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Potts of St. Thomas's Chapel, New-York, and the Rev. A. T. Ashton of St. James's Church, Hyde Park.

One hundred guests from New-York came up on special cars on the fast mail, and were taken to the church in stages, and from there to the Roosevelt mansion, where a wedding breakfast was served.

The groom is a graduate of Columbia, '86. The ushers were classmates.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in New-Brighton, S. I.

Alexander—Manice.

Miss Helen Manice was married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to Henry Martyn Alexander, Jr., the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's father, W. De Forest Manice of 4 West Fortieth Street. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

The drawing rooms were beautifully decorated with clusters of white roses and chrysanthemums, and in the corners were banked masses of tropical plants. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The best man was De Forest Manice, a brother of the bride.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mary D. Brewster, Miss Mabel Metcalf, Miss Pauline Braem, Miss Gertrude Parsons, and Miss Madeline Dinsmore. They wore gowns of yellow faille, trimmed with ecru lace and black velvet.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white faille Francaise, trimmed with silk and duchesse lace. The collar of the corsage was of duchesse lace, and was fastened to the shoulder with clusters of orange blossoms. The skirt of the dress was plain, but full. The bottom was fan-shaped, and was festooned with tulle caught up with bunches of orange blossoms. About the waist was worn a broad sash of white satin, with a large bow. The veil of tulle was held in place by one of the gifts of the bridegroom, a tiarra of diamonds.

The ushers were De Forest Grant, D. D. Casement, J. Warren Bird, Robert T. Townsend, Albert Francke, and George W. Gray.

Mrs. John Alexander, mother of the bridegroom, wore a gown of blue silk trimmed with applique lace and white satin. The bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. William Manice, wore a gown of white peau de soie, trimmed with lace and shiffon. Mrs. Leroy Edgar, a sister of the bride, wore a gown of chameleon peau de soie, embroidered in bowknots in mauve and green silk.

Jenkins—Maurer.

The marriage of Miss Ida Katrina Maurer, a daughter of Henry Maurer of 143 West Seventy-ninth Street, to Dr. Pearsall Jenkins, took place last evening at 8 o'clock, in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street.

Owing to the absence of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the Vicar of St. Agnes's, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. De Witt Bridgman, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem. There was a full choral service by a vested choir.

The best man was William P. Jennings, and the maid of honor was Miss Dugro, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. P. H. Dugro. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian C. Pearsall, a cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Viola Parker, Miss Madge Goodridge, Miss Mabel Robinson, Miss Maggie Love, and Miss Susan Searles. They wore gowns of yellow satin, spangled with silver, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin, trimmed with silver spangles, and a point applique lace veil, which her mother wore at her own wedding.

The ushers were Frank Roe, George Schasty, L. L. Linsley, George Stiles, and William Pearsall, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Over 2,000 invitations were sent out for the ceremony, and nearly 800 for the reception, which followed at the home of the bride's father.

Walker—Hart.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 4.—A pretty home wedding took place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A Wheeler, 128 Alden Street. Florence Adele Hart and Herman Bartlett Walker of West Orange were married by the Rev. Henry Cross, pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church. The house was decorated with cedars and evergreens.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white mousseline de soie over white silk and with trimming of point lace. She was unattended, and there were no ushers or best man.

A reception followed the ceremony, and a collation was served, music being furnished by an orchestra.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Payne, Mrs. Herbert Payne, Mrs. William Payne, Miss Mildred Card, Miss Augusta Andrews, Miss Annie Bowne, Freeland Payne, and Thomas Connor, all of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hart, and Miss Nellie Hart of New-Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Teed of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Griffith of Roseland, Mr. and Mrs. Alson H. Walker, the Misses Walker, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Miss Laura Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Parkhurst, Mrs. Sophia Parks, William J. Fitzgerald, and Clifford W. Perkins.

Farquhar—Botjer.

Miss Charlotte C. Botjer was married last evening to Cosmo Farquhar at the residence of her father, W. H. Botjer, of 103 West Eighty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Henry W. Botjer, the bride's brother, was the best man. Miss Mamie A. Mohrman acted as bridesmaid.

Among those present at the ceremony were Miss Katy Lemken, William Lemken, Miss Anna Hendrickson, R. B. Farquhar, Miss Lulu Rechten, Miss Louise Botjer, T. Farquhar, Norman Farquhar, and Miss Bertha Botjer.

Lawson—Douglas.

Miss Maud Douglas and William B. Lawson were married at the home of the bride's parents, 301 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. McCormack, assistant rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace and pearls.

The bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Lawson and Miss Grace Douglas, and the maid of honor was Miss Cora Aldrich.

The young couple will go to Atlanta, Ga., on their wedding tour.

Lee—Sutherland.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—A pretty noon wedding was celebrated to-day at the residence of Charles R. Sutherland, a bother of the bride, on Madison Avenue.

The contracting parties were James Lee of New-York City and Miss Cora Belle Sutherland. The wedding was very quiet, only fifty guests being present. The Rev. Dr. Heindel officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee will reside in New-York.

Broaddus—Barksdale.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 4.—Julian Guinn Broaddus of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Wanhop Barksdale of this city, were married to-day at noon. Charles T. Henry of New-York was best man.

After a short visit to the groom's relatives in Essex County, Va., the newly-wedded couple will reside in Brooklyn.

Helwig—Stadler.

Miss Anna Margaretha Stadler, a daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, was married last evening at 7 o'clock, to Rudolph C. Helwig, the ceremony taking place in Liederkranz Hall, at Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

Revolution's Effect on Cuban Mails.

Postmaster Dayton has received word from Washington that, in view of the conditions of traffic with Cuba consequent upon the present insurrection there, the triweekly service between that island and Port Tampa, Fla., will not begin until Jan. 1. The connecting dispatches from this city will, therefore, continue to be made Sundays and Wednesdays during December.

Mrs. Parnell Is Getting Better.

It was said yesterday at Trinity Hospital, 50 Varick Street, where Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell has been for two weeks, suffering from partial paralysis, that her condition was much improved and it was thought she would go to Philadelphia this week.

A Suggestion.

Suppose You Visit "THE LINEN STORE,"

if you "don't know what you want" to buy for holiday gifts. There is no question but that you will find something to your taste among the extensive assortment of beautiful things in linen for the home there displayed. There are exquisite lace decorated pieces for the table. Beautiful novelties in bed spreads, towels, and art goods. Rich, uncommon designs in table cloths. One of the finest handkerchief collections in the world. In a word, everything worth having in pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West Twenty-third Street,
Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Some people seem to turn forever in one small circle.

We appreciate most those who think, who investigate, who make comparisons before they buy.

Our overcoats—from the $16 American frieze to the $50 genuine Montagnac, with velvet piping—invite comparison.

ROGERS PEET & CO
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NOW READY,
the new samples of Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets. Choose your pattern to be made at the old low prices of wool and wages. West 14th St., near 6th Ave.

For the Holidays.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Roger & Gallet's Extracts in Fancy Packages, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 oz.

Pinaud's, Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Atkinson's, Lundborg's, Colgate's, and Caswell, Massey & Co.'s, Sachet Powder, in Fancy Envelopes and 1-4 oz. Bottles, 10, 25, 59, 67 and 80 cents.

Pinaud's Smelling Salts, Lavender and Violet;

Atomizers in Cut Glass, Bisque, Painted China and Derby Silver.

Toilet Articles in great variety; all the celebrated makes are represented in our stock.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Underwear and Corsets.
Second Floor.

Embroidered Satin P. D. Corsets, Boned with Genuine Whalebone, handsomely trimmed with Lace and Ribbon,
$10.00 per pair,
Sizes 18 to 23.

Children's Lawn and Cross Bar Muslin Aprons, trimmed with Embroidery or Lace and Ribbon,
95 cents,
Sizes 4 to 12 years.

Children's White and Colored Eiderdown and plain or Fancy Cloth Coats,
At $3.50, $5.50 and $6.50
Sizes 6 months to 3½ years.

Infants' Silk Embroidered Caps,
50 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FINE FURNITURE
Elegance and good taste are hand in hand with the lowest prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Articles or incorporation of the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of New-York were filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The objects are stated to be the relief of Episcopal clergymen throughout the United States. The Directors are Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Scarborough, William G. Partington, James R. Davenport, William H. Vibbert, Woodbury G. Langdon, William Bispham, Elihu Chauncey, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Henry Arnstice, William W. Holly, and Eugene A. Hoffman.

—The second lecture of this season's course under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be given at Carnegie Hall this evening, when Dr. S. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia will speak on "Judaism a Living Force." The Amateur Philharmonic Orchestra and other musical talent will appear.

—The annual sale at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, began yesterday, and was largely attended. It will be continued today and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Dinner will be served evenings.

—An effort is being made to form an association of the parents and the teachers of girls in private schools. The committee which is forming the association has arranged for a lecture to be given by President G. Stanley Hall of Clarke University to-morrow evening at Columbia College.

—Herbert Brahm, alias Charles Rousselle, who is charged with the larceny of railway stock, jewel

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The New-York Times.

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BEGGARS MORE MENACING

Police Commissioner Parker Suggests Vigorous Action.

THE STORY TOLD BY POLICE REPORTS

Increase in Arrests East of Broadway, Down Town—Over 10,000 Lodging and Station House Lodgers.

This is the time of year when vagrants with criminal tendencies flock to New-York City in order to make it their permanent headquarters until the warmth of the following Spring allows them to tramp again.

Those who have had occasion to go through the streets frequently, between dusk and midnight during the past month, must have noticed how much more numerous appeals for help to secure a night's lodging or something to eat have grown as the Winter solstice has drawn nearer and nearer.

These vagrants are of all degrees of boldness, from the man, once decent, who has just fallen into the rank of a beggar, to the hardened ruffian who only asks for alms because the chance of getting off safely after highway robbery does not seem to him good enough to risk.

Their form of address, too, varies according to the lateness of the night, the lonelliness of the street, the scarcity of policemen, and the presumed weakness of those whose aid they seek. To the big man with a big cane, they are polite; to the woman without an escort, or to the man whose strength is not in his sinews, they are as menacing in their tone as if they proposed to apply force if their demand is not immediately granted.

These vagrants live chiefly in the cheap lodging houses on either side of Park Row and the Bowery, between the Brooklyn Bridge entrance and Houston Street. They include within their ranks nearly all habitual criminals in the process of making. The full-fledged habitual criminal may be distinguished from the partly fledged variety by the fact that he has served one or more terms in State prison; that his picture is in the rogues' gallery, and that his daily occupation is, or ought to be, a matter of constant solicitude to the Detective Bureau of the Police Department.

It should be remembered that the cheap lodging houses of the city contain many men who are simply unfortunate and are without either criminal tendencies or the habit of vagrancy. Some of these honest habitues of the cheap lodging houses are clerks without friends or a settled home. Some are men who have fallen from good positions in the social or business world through dissipation. Others are men of small fixed incomes, who prefer to pass the remainder of their lives in this fashion.

On the other hand, the classification of a cheap lodging house adopted by the Health Board means a house where rooms are let by the night and where no food is served. As all house where food is served are excluded from this classification, it follows that many vagrants live outside the lodging houses proper.

Gen. Emmons Clark, the Secretary of the Health Board, whose experience with lodging-house statistics goes back to 1868, was asked several questions about this matter yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Gen. Clark said he thought that if it were possible to make an exact census it would be found that half the inmates in cheap lodging houses were vagrants, and that about an equal number of vagrants would be found living in houses not thus classified. In this way the number of inmates in the cheap lodging houses would represent approximately the total number of vagrants.

The broadest definition of a vagrant with criminal tendencies is that of a person who has no fixed place of abode, and who will steal if he gets an opportunity. This disposition to steal runs from picking an apple from a sidewalk stand when the owner is not looking, through picking the pockets of a drunken man, through grabbing a woman's purse, through taking money from a child sent on an errand, to the culminating crimes of highway robbery and dwelling-house burglary.

The great crop of vagrants who drift into this city at the beginning of each Winter forms part of a great procession toward the ranks of the regular criminal classes and the comparative apathy of the administrators of the law allows a large proportion of this crop to ripen into full-fledged criminals each year without disturbance.

Some startling facts and figures taken from the annual report of the Police Department for the year 1894 will make this clear. The report says:

> The number of arrests in the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts (contiguous territory east of Broadway, and covering less than one square mile of area,) was 26,241 during the year, or 26.88 per cent. of the entire number of arrests made. This is an increase of 1.21 per cent. over the arrests for 1893 in this district. The increase in the number of arrests is 4,214, while in the entire city it is 11,808, thus showing the per cent. increase in this district as compared with the remaining portion of the city to have been 35.68. It will be noticed that the per cent. of arrests in the Eleventh Precinct alone was about 12 of the entire number.
>
> The station house of the Eleventh Precinct is in Eldridge Street, and the precinct covers the east side of the Bowery from Chatham Square to Houston Street.

Elsewhere the same report says:

> The number lodged in the cheap dormitories of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts was 2,485,073, or only 579 less than in the preceding year. These figures, taken in connection with the number arrested in the same district, are suggestive that the relation between a location abounding in tenement houses and the lower classes of the city, and the simplest and cheapest lodgings furnished the indigent and (presumably) the vicious, seem to be very close.
>
> Adding the station house lodgers for the year (68,025) to the total figures above given, (3,840,-841) we find the number of cheap lodgings in the entire city to have been 3,908,866, an average of 10,708 per night, a decrease difficult to account for, considering the business depression of the two years past.

The allusion to the decrease in this part of the report refers to some previously tabulated figures which show that in 1893 4,224,139 lodgings for one night were furnished by the cheap dormitories, while in 1894 only 3,840,341 lodgings for one night were furnished. The decline in station house lodgers was from 127,508 in 1893, to 68,025.

The station house lodgers represent another phase of the situation. They are those who either have no money to buy a bed in one of the cheap dormitories, or those who are so hardened that they prefer to save 10 or 15 cents and apply to the police for free accommodation. The report from which previous quotations have been made, says, on this head:

> The great decrease in the number of lodgers in station houses in the year 1894, as compared with former years, in view of the great business depression which kept large numbers of men unemployed, is accounted for only by the fact that early in the year measures were taken to arrest chronic station house lodgers on the charge of vagrancy and confine them in the city institutions.
>
> Our report for the year 1892 shows that no arrests for this offense were made in that year; in 1893 there were 2,517 persons arrested, and in 1894 the number arrested increased to 3,539.

While the laws against vagrancy are ample, they are never enforced, except to relieve police stations from a surplus of free lodgers. Thus, in 1894, the entire 3,539 vagrants committed were taken from the list of free lodgers. Of these, 2,827 were men, and 712 women, though the women being debarred from the usual cheap dormitory, had proportionately far greater need of the free station lodging houses than the men.

On the other hand, there were only 340 arrests for begging, which is a symptom of vagrancy, in 1894. Of these, 317 were men and 23 were women. There are provisions in the criminal states which permit the police to arrest persons "who have no visible means of support." Beggars, particularly the sturdy variety, on whom no sympathy need be wasted, would certainly come under this clause.

A few more figures extracted from the returns at Police Headquarters for the present year show the tendency of vagrants to return to this city in the Winter, and to leave it in the Summer.

> During the months of January, February, and March of the present year 13,290 men and 5,277 women applied for free lodgings at all the police station houses of the city. During the next three months, the numbers were 8,727 men, and 5,517 women. For the months of July, August, and September only 5,806 men applied for free lodgings, and 5,753 women.
>
> Thus the men declined from 13,290 during the cold weather, to 5,806 during the warm weather, while the women actually increased from 5,277 to 5,753 for the same periods. It is the experience of all who have had any supervision of the cheap lodging houses that they are filled during the Winter months, and comparatively empty during the Summer months. Thus, the general rise and fall of vagrants in the city seems to be indicated correctly enough by the numbers of those who apply to the station houses for free lodgings.

Commissioner Parker, when asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES whether the Police Board had any measures in view for diminishing the number of vagrants in the city, especially during the Winter months, replied that he had always been convinced of the importance of checking criminal careers at the outset by the unsparing arrest of all who came within the penumbra of the criminal classes.

The Commissioner thought the Police Magistrates would be the chief difficulty in the way of clearing the city of these pests, whose criminal tendencies he fully acknowledged. He said he had had several conferences with Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau on the subject of arresting as large a number of petty thieves as possible, but he apprehended that soft-hearted persons might invoke constitutional laws, which would make the incarceration of petty thieves impossible on a wholesale scale.

Commissioner Parker was asked if the raising of constitutional questions might not be avoided by confining arrests to vagrants caught begging, loitering, or committing some other offense specifically within the reach of the law.

He replied that this side of the question would receive all the personal support which he could give it, and that he hoped to convince the Police Board of its immediate importance.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH'S MERITS

Mount Vernon Congregationalists Hearing Interesting Sermons by Out-of-Town Pastors.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A very interesting series of services is being held this week in the First Congregational Church, Ninth Avenue and Valentine Street, of which the Rev. Lewin F. Buell is pastor.

The services began Sunday evening, and will close to-morrow evening. A special address is given each evening by an out-of-town clergyman. The speakers thus far have been the Rev. L. W. Hainer of the First Congregational Church of Newark,

First Congregational Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y.,

Where Prominent Preachers Are Telling of the Christian Church.

N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will speak to-morrow night, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New-York, will deliver the final address Friday night.

The meetings are not in the order of revivals. The idea was to have presented by able men the merits of the Christian Church in a forcible and scholarly manner. The tasteful little church has been crowded thus far each evening.

The First Congregational Church of Mount Vernon was organized three years ago, with fourteen members. The membership has increased to eighty-six persons. The Rev. Mr. Buell has been with the church almost since it was organized, and has done very efficient work. The church has just issued a neat and convenient year book.

LIGHTING CONTROLLED BY A TRUST

Testimony Before the Investigating Committee in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The session this afternoon of the State Senatorial committee which is investigating the municipal affairs of Philadelphia was attended by the members of the Pittsburg Citizens' Committee, which, earlier in the afternoon, secured the promise of the Senatorial committee to visit Pittsburg and conduct a similar investigation.

Arthur H. Lea, a business man who has made a study of the cost of Philadelphia's electric lights, detailed the correspondence he had had with the heads of the various cities throughout the country on this subject. The conclusion reached by the witness was that this city has more arc lights than any other three cities combined in the country. Nine electric light companies supply Philadelphia with light, and it was shown by Mr. Lea that the respective Boards of Directors were composed largely of men who are prominent in politics.

The witness stated that these nine companies comprise the Electric Trust, and that all efforts to dislodge the trust from the control of the city's system of illumination had failed.

TO FIGHT FOR MANDIGO'S MONEY

Relatives of the Rich Man Intend to Contest His Will.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Before the Surrogate of Orange County, at Newburg, to-morrow, the will of John P. Mandigo, who for many years had charge of the livery stables at West Point, will be offered for probate. Mr. Mandigo left a large fortune to Miss Finny, his housekeeper, who calls herself Mrs. Mandigo.

Relatives of the dead man will contest the will, and intend to-morrow to appeal to the Surrogate not to probate it.

Mr. Mandigo died recently while he was in England with his housekeeper. His body was brought here for burial.

De Koven-Smith Opera Company.

Managers Charles E. Evans and W. D. Mann have entered into an important contract with Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, whereby the Herald Square Theatre's managers secure the first rights of all operatic productions of De Koven and Smith for a term of years. The new organization will be known as the De Koven-Smith Opera Company.

The composers are now engaged upon a new work, which is to be completed in time to open the next Fall season of the Herald Square Theatre.

Dead When Dinner Was Ready.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Dec. 4.—Frank Snyder, thirty-five years old, who kept a livery stable in Nerman Avenue, near the Hudson Boulevard, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in his stable. He told his wife to call him when dinner was ready. She went to the stable at noon and found him dead. He was prosperous in business, and no reason is known why he should kill himself. The couple had been married only five months.

Women Were Playing Policy.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 4.—A policy shop at 205 Clinton Street was raided to-day. It was run by Maria Lange. She was arrested, and also four women who were "buying numbers." They were Maria Parp, 86 Clinton Street; Annie Ufer, 127 Willow Avenue; Martha Dueseking, 125 Clinton Street, and Ella Kawfield, 227 Willow Avenue. They were all sent to the county jail in default of bail.

VIEWS ON CITY TRANSIT

Mr. Lauterbach Tells of the Third Avenue Line's Work.

LAWSON N. FULLER FOR THE ELEVATED

Makes Light of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Underground System—The Question of City Ownership Under Discussion.

The Assembly Committee appointed to inquire into the "fiscal and physical" condition of the New-York City railways resumed its session yesterday at the Hotel Metropole.

Edward Lauterbach, the attorney for the Third Avenue Cable Company, was the first witness. He was examined by Arthur C. Wade, the counsel for the committee. After telling of the original capitalization of the company and some other things, he was asked the value of the real estate of the company at the present time.

"About $5,000,000," replied Mr. Lauterbach, who then told the committee how the company made the change from the horse cars to the cable cars.

"We have now in operation," said he, "fourteen miles of double cable track, and about one-half or three-quarters of a mile of electric track. Last year we received $2,583,011.17, which means that we carried 41,000,000 passengers. The capital stock is now $9,000,000. There is not a penny of water in our stock.

"Before the Roosevelt cry," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "we used to do an excellent business on Sunday carrying people from the east side to Fort George."

"It would be a good idea to extend your line to Brooklyn now," suggested Mr. Wade.

"Well, we would take people to a good town. I think Schieren is just as good a Republican as anybody."

"Nobody," said the witness, "is obliged to buy watered stock. I know of no statute compelling men to make such purchases. On the other hand, there are often great risks in railroad building. The elevated roads in New-York and Brooklyn would never perhaps have been built if the law had prevented the watering of stocks. New-Yorkers would not put their money into it if there was not some risk in the enterprise."

"But do you think a railroad company should have more privileges than a manufacturing company?"

"No; I think they should stand on an equality. But ordinary corporations can get around the law by acquiring a patent or some special interest, and calling it an asset. Its value may be mythical, but it is hard to prove it.

"The Cantor act," declared Mr. Lauterbach, "must be repealed. When over 7,000 per cent. is bid for a franchise, nothing more is needed to prove its absurdity. Some other system should be introduced, but I am not prepared to say offhand what that system should be."

Mr. Lauterbach said he was not inclined to favor a system of universal transfer, not from the standpoint of the companies, at least. Questioned about municipal ownership of railways, Mr. Lauterbach said that the great political patronage which that scheme would give might be a source of danger.

Lawson N. Fuller told of the opposition which the first elevated road encountered. Mr. Fuller also stated that Cyrus W. Field once came to him and told him that he could buy a controlling interest in the elevated railway for $150,000.

"Mr. Field," contained Mr. Fuller, "said that he would put up the $150,000 if I would put up my experience, and I consented. He said: 'If I make $1,500,000 the people will say I am a rascal, and if I lose my $150,000 they will say I am a fool.'"

Mr. Fuller announced that he had not made a cent by giving his services for five years. He quoted an array of figures to prove how much the elevated railroad had increased the value of the property through which it ran. He also incidentally denounced the proposed underground road, and said it was an "outrage" against the City of New-York.

"If Jay Gould," declared Mr. Fuller, "had lived up to this time, he would have had the elevated railroad two years ago to Fort George. Yes, Jay Gould was worth any ten men now living.

"Rapid Transit Commissioners!" he shouted, "What does Mr. Steinway, a planomaker, know about building an underground railway, and Mr. Starin, a tugboat man, how can he have a knowledge of such things? Then take Seth Low of Columbia College, a truly estimable gentleman—a living picture—but what does he know about underground railways? Then take Alexander E. Orr—well, that reminds me of a man who once went to buy a team of horses. He looked them over carefully and was then asked his opinion. He replied: 'Oh, they have beautiful tails.' To be sure, Mr. Orr has got beautiful whiskers.

"Why, it was only yesterday that I drove down town with ex-Mayor Gilroy, one of the brightest Mayors New-York ever had, and he said to me: 'Fuller, that Rapid Transit Commission is the fraud I ever knew.' Ex-Gov. Flower also told me that, although he had to sign the Underground Rapid Transit bill, he came down to New-York and voted against it. I venture to say if any one would ask John Claflin, who is the most common-sense man on the board, his heartfelt opinion, he would say the commission was a fraud."

Mr. Fuller said that the only way to get rapid transit was to extend the elevated and cable roads.

After recess Frederick W. Hinrichs, Registrar of Arrears of Brooklyn, took the stand. "I am a public tax officer," said he, "in Mayor Schieren's Cabinet in Brooklyn."

Mr. Hinrichs, who is also a member of the New-York Tax Reform Association, read extracts from a lecture he delivered some time ago in Brooklyn, in which it was stated that the public was robbed when valuable public franchises were given away.

He advanced arguments in favor of municipal ownership of street railways. He quoted from the lecture a passage in which he spoke of the effort of "public spirited" citizens to build bridges, and incidentally to line their own pockets.

"What I predicted then," said he, "has already come to pass. The new bridge company is trying to sell the public a valuable franchise which it got from the public for nothing. They once in a while dug a hole in the ground, but we in Brooklyn know that they were never trying to build a bridge at all."

Mr. Hinrichs said he was of the opinion that, if the municipality ran the street railways, better wages would be paid the employes.

"The men would be more contented," said he, "the public would be more contented, and the fares would be reduced if we had municipal ownership of street railways. Does anybody think that we would have the railway of Brooklyn last Winter if we had municipal ownership?"

G. W. Thompson of Brooklyn, who is also a member of the Tax Reform Association, said he was in favor of a universal system of transfers in street railways. Municipal franchises should never be given in perpetuity, in his opinion, and he would fix the limit for street railway franchises to ten years.

Whidden Graham of the Manhattan Single Tax Club said: "We recognize that at the bottom of this whole business of the ownership of street railways is the question of the privilege of using land."

Mr. Graham said that he personally was not in favor of municipal ownership of street railways. He declared that the best way out of the difficulty would be to make the railway company pay a full rental to the city for the strip of land over which their tracks are laid.

E. Stillman Doubleday, an officer in Judge Gaynor's court, was also in favor of having railway street franchises pay fair rental to the City Government.

Thomas Ryan of Brooklyn, who said he represented the sentiments of the labor organizations of that city, was in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

Alfred J. Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union, Brooklyn, said he favored the municipal ownership of street railways because it would give the employes better wages.

"The employes," said he, "on the Brooklyn Bridge get $2.76 for eight hours' work, while the employes of the Brooklyn elevated railways get only from $1.50 to $1.75 and work ten hours a day."

At this point recess was taken until this morning, when George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, will be a witness.

COMPLAINANT NOT NEEDED

Skeleton Keys Were Found in Somers's Pockets So He Was Charged With Carrying Burglar's Tools.

Mrs. Brachman, who lives in the third flat of the house 200 West Thirty-ninth Street, was startled as she was at work yesterday afternoon by hearing some one put a key in the door. She expected no one at home, and her surprise was increased when a well-dressed stranger walked into the room.

She shrieked, and a policeman who was standing on the street heard her and came up stairs on a run. On his way he met the well-dressed stranger, apparently anxious to reach the street. The man was arrested and taken back for identification to Mrs. Brachman.

After the excitement was over she declared that she would not appear in court, and she kept her word. The case against him made itself, however, for when the prisoner, who gave his name as Frank Somers, was arrested, two skeleton keys were found in his pocket, and he was committed by Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of carrying burglar's tools.

Somers explained that he had picked up the keys on the street and entered Mrs. Brachman's flat with perfectly innocent intentions. The Magistrate ordered the policeman to see that Mrs. Brachman should appear when the case was called.

FIGHTING BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Miss McGrath Aroused by Two Men Entering Her Room.

Miss Catherine McGrath, who lives with her sister Norah and her father Peter McGrath, at 313 East Twenty-eighth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against two men, who gave their names as John Sheehan and Joseph Fisher. Miss McGrath said that she had awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by some one opening the door of her room.

Her father, who sleeps on the floor below, heard her scream, and called Policeman Welsh, who on his way up stairs ran into the men. In the fight which followed the Policeman's club was broken, and he ran down stairs for help.

He got another officer, and came back to find the two burglars escaping by a rear window. A second struggle followed, and this time the policemen were victorious, and Sheehan and Fisher were arrested and taken to the station house, fighting all the way.

When the men were arraigned, Mr. McGrath testified that the prisoners had come to him before, and threatened him when he refused to give them money. The prisoners, who are said to be ex-convicts, were held for trial.

TESTING A NEW HOWELL TORPEDO

The Projectile Shows Remarkable Speed—Chief of Ordnance Sampson Pleased With It.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, witnessed a series of official tests of a new Howell torpedo. The Hotchkiss Company has been several months perfecting this projectile, and it developed remarkable speed. To-day the temperature of the air and water was too cold for the best results, causing the machinery to work sluggishly, but the average speed developed is claimed to be higher than that of any other torpedo in the world.

Three shots were fired from the Hotchkiss Company's experimental station, in the East River. Besides Commodore Sampson, there were present Lieut. Roy C. Smith and Lieut. Brown of the Naval Torpedo Board, and Gen. Ordway and F. H. Paine of the Hotchkiss Company. The target was set at 600 yards, and at this range the torpedo made a speed of between 27 and 28 knots. The projectile has shown an average of more than 29 knots, and the owners believe that 32 knots can be attained. Though 600 yards was the test to-day, the torpedo ran 1,100 yards at a depth of 4½ feet, for which it was set.

The periods of time occupied in the three runs of 1,100 yards did not vary three seconds, showing remarkable regularity. The test was most successful, and the Chief of Ordnance was much pleased.

The new Howell is 12 feet 8 inches long, and has a diameter of 18 inches. The Howell now in use in the navy is 14 inches in diameter. The latter makes a speed of 25 knots, and only for 400 yards. An officer of the English navy will soon arrive to witness tests of the new projectile. The powder charge to-day was 200 pounds.

SURPRISING FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Chicago's Mayor Gives Comparative Figures on City Indebtedness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—It appears from statistics compiled for Mayor Swift and to-day made public, that in issuing warrants in anticipation of taxes already levied, Chicago is only following the example of leading Eastern cities. Tax levies in the East are thus anticipated by the issue of certificates of indebtedness in varying amounts from year to year, according to the requirements of municipal management. Late figures show New-York City to have $17,358,000 temporary loans of this character outstanding; Boston, $3,500,000; Brooklyn, $3,420,000, and Philadelphia, $1,200,000.

While laws radically different from those in force in the East have led to the custom of allowing the floating debt of Chicago to accumulate from one administration to another, the city's entire floating debt today amounts to only about $5,000,000, as compared with the figures given for New-York, Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

Figures in Mayor Swift's possession, compiled from statements of officials of different cities, show that the net revenue of Boston from waterworks, sinking fund investments, and other property, exclusive of taxes, franchises, and licenses, exceeds the annual interest charges on that city's bonded debt by over $170,000; in New-York this excess is over $911,000, and in Chicago it is over $1,665,000, while in the Cities of St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, the net revenue from these sources falls far short of paying the interest on the bonded debt.

The combined bonded debt of the City of Chicago, sanitary district of Chicago, and the County of Cook is $33,359,450, with an annual interest charge of $1,581,863.50. The Mayor's figures show that the net revenues of the City of Chicago derived from its municipal property alone, and exclusive of its revenues from taxes and licenses, are greater by over a million dollars than the interest on the combined bonded debt of the City of Chicago, sanitary district of Chicago, and Cook County. The principal items of this revenue of Chicago are receipts from waterworks, above operating expenses, and rentals of real estate owned in fee simple by the city, a large part of which is in the heart of the business district.

Physician to Sue for Divorce.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Margarette White, wife of Dr. Henry D. White, one of the wealthiest and best known physicians of this county, was to-day served by her husband's counsel, Addison Ely, of this place, with a notice that to-morrow papers in an application for an absolute divorce would be filed with the Chancery Court. Mrs. White will oppose the application.

Old Guard Reception.

The annual reception of the Old Guard, Major Thomas E. Sloan, is announced for Tuesday night, Jan. 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Old Guard Band and Bernstein's Orchestra will furnish the music. The decorations will be elaborate. The grand midnight march of the Old Guard, with their brother soldiers, will present a brilliant spectacle.

Censured the White Star Line.

A Coroner's jury, before Coroner Hoeber, yesterday found that the White Star Line was criminally negligent in not having a derrick on the steamer Majestic properly fastened when it fell Nov. 9 and killed James Waters, a laborer, of 554 Greenwich Street, who was at work on the steamer.

HIRED TO START FIRES

Samuel Milch Tells of Arrangement He Made with Louis Gordon.

SAYS GORDON'S BOOKS WERE FIXED

A Circumstantial Story of the Walker Street Fire—Mr. Davis States What He Expects to Prove.

Samuel Milch, chief informer in the firebug cases, made his first appearance on the witness stand yesterday, when the taking of testimony against Louis Gordon was begun. Milch is twenty-four years old, and was formerly an insurance adjuster, with an office at 155 Broadway. It was he who made the arrangements with the practical incendiary, or "mechanic," as he was called by the gang, for the burning of Gordon's shirt manufactory, at 21 Walker Street.

Milch told a very circumstantial story of the manner in which the incendiaries were paid by Gordon, the way in which checks were fixed up to hide the tracks of the alleged conspiracy, and the doctoring of Gordon's books in order to make them fit the adjustment Milch was to make. His testimony yesterday only touched the beginning of the conspiracy, and some of the most interesting features of his story are to come to-day, it is promised.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis opened the case for the People, beginning his address at 11:15 A. M. He said he would show that Henry Cohen and Koppel Friedland were associated with Gordon in the Walker Street fire; that Cohen had had a fire at his house a few months previously, and that Gordon then became anxious also to have a fire. He went to Cohen and they arranged for the fire. Cohen then went to Samuel Milch and engaged him to start the fire. A few weeks before the fire Gordon met Cohen, Friedland, and Milch on Third Avenue near the Harlem Bridge. Gordon was introduced to Milch under a fictitious name. Milch was asked how much he wanted for the job. He would not say until he had consulted Max Gluckman. He said he did not know how much Gluckman, the mechanic, would want for starting the fire. For himself he would require 5 per cent. of the insurance money, Mr. Davis said.

The insurance on the building was $53,000. Gordon objected to giving 5 per cent. of the insurance. He wanted to make a 1 per cent. contract. Both a 5 per cent. contract and a 1 per cent. contract were drawn up.

Mr. Davis said he would be able to show the latter one, but not the former, but he would produce witnesses who saw it.

Milch, he said, was to get letters from people recommending him to Gordon as a reputable man to act as adjuster. Max Gluckman was to go to the building first to look it over. He went there apparently looking for employment. He noted all the doors and windows and the "lay" of the premises. He then went to Adolph Hirschkoff, the manufacturer of the combustibles, and got a demijohn of the stuff. At a signal given by Gordon, Mr. Davis said, he entered the building secretly with it. He made four visits with the demijohn and then scattered the stuff over the shirts and tables and on the stairs. Then Gluckman arranged the candle to cause the ignition. When the explosion came the shock was so great that it broke the windows in the opposite buildings.

That Gordon was the last to leave the building Mr. Davis said he would prove. The vapor from the explosion was so great that the firemen could not enter the building for hours. Some of the shirts were blown out into the street.

Gluckman, Mr. Davis declared, wanted money before he did the job. All that Gordon could give was $500. That was four days before the fire. These fellows, Mr. Davis said, did not trust each other. Milch demanded a note for $2,000, so that he would be paid for services as an adjuster in case Gordon was obliged to employ Landgraf, the adjuster demanded by reputable business men. Mr. Davis said he would exhibit the check for $500 on the Union Square Bank.

Milch gave Gluckman three checks—for $200, for $250, and for $300, respectively. Gluckman showed these checks to Hirschkopf, who kept the first two. These checks were supposed to be covered by Gordon's note for $2,000. Gordon had not over $2,500 worth of goods in the factory. The conspirators undertook to fix it up so that it would appear there was $64,000 worth of goods.

The books were doctored, Mr. Davis alleged. Money increased, the number of shirts about 200 per cent., so as to bring the apparent value to $64,000.

"I don't propose to rely on the confession of Milch," Mr. Davis said, "but I will show by a reputable appraiser who went to Gordon's factory after the fire and made an appraisal of the goods that the value has been exaggerated."

The insurance companies got wind of the overvaluation and refused to pay. Gordon was notified that the Grand Jury was investigating the charge against him, and he was subpoenaed to appear and explain. He did not do so, and a few days later he was arrested, and the subpoena was found in one of his pockets.

All witnesses except the one on the stand were sent to an anteroom. The first witness called was Samuel Milch, a public fire adjuster of 319 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

He told about the meeting of the alleged conspirators near Harlem Bridge, as outlined by Mr. Davis. Ex-Judge Curtis made numerous objections to the admission of testimony.

The witness said that after meeting near the bridge he and the three men went down Third Avenue and, going to a saloon, ordered a bottle of champagne. Cohen asked him how much he wanted for doing a job. Milch said his price was 5 per cent. of the insurance. Gordon, who had been introduced as Tekulski, said he could get it done cheaper, Milch testified. Milch said he asked what was the job and where was it to be done. Cohen said he would be told later.

Later Gordon asked him if he could not take charge of all the arrangements for the fire, and offered to give him $2,500. Witness demanded 5 per cent., and Gordon said it was too much.

Milch said he could not do it any cheaper. He began to tell the Court about a written agreement, but, on objection by ex-Judge Curtis, the testimony was ruled out.

Koppel Friedland, he said, called at his office the next morning. Friedland instructed him that Glueckman should demand $1,500 for doing the job for Gordon, and that Glueckman would get half. Glueckman later joined him, and said he must look at the place before making any arrangements." We told Glueckman he must demand $1,500, as we were to get 50 per cent. of that, he said.

Gordon, Cohen, and Glueckman met at his office, on Broadway, the next day. Milch said Glueckman demanded $1,500 for making the fire, and promised to go over to the factory in two days. This was early in July. Glueckman asked about the floors of the building. Glueckman went out. Gordon asked Cohen if he was sure the fire could be made.

"Don't be uneasy," said Cohen to Gordon; "we will make the fire all right," the witness testified.

Milch afterward returned to his home. Final arrangements for the fire were made, he testified, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Glueckman was to receive $1,000. He was to seek employment in Gordon's factory. He was employed as a porter, and was thus able to introduce the combustibles into the building.

After recess Milch told of frequent meetings with Gordon to make arrangements for the fire. Sometimes Cohen, Glueckman, or Friedland was present. One of the places of meeting was a café on Broadway.

The witness started to say how Gordon showed him all the policies he had on his place. Ex-Judge Curtis objected. Milch said Gordon showed him a paper and asked him to figure up the total of the insurance. He told Gordon, he testified, that he made the total to be $53,000. Gordon said he thought there was only $33,000, and said further that he had canceled $5,000 additional insurance, so that the companies would not suspect when the fire occurred. He gave, as an excuse to his broker, that the rates were too high.

Milch testified that on July 23, 1894, Cohen gave him a check for $500 on the Oriental Bank, and that Gordon gave Cohen a check for a like amount on the Union Square Bank. Ex-Judge Curtis objected to such testimony, and said there were no such checks. Mr. Davis then called on the defendant to produce in court all checks drawn by him between July 1 and 28, 1894.

Ex-Judge Curtis said he did not propose to furnish ammunition for the prosecution. He said he would produce all the papers in Gordon's business when the defendant put in his side of the case. He said he would stand on his constitutional rights not to furnish evidence for the prosecution. A long argument was made about the production of canceled checks of the defendant. Ex-Judge Curtis said he would produce every check and scrap of paper, but he would do it at his own good time, and not at the dictation of the District Attorney.

Milch then went on to say that Cohen made out a note for $2,000, payable on demand to witness, who was to act as adjuster. Cohen had his son, Ruby, make out the note, he said, and placed it in the safe, saying that Milch would have the note after the fire, if the work of adjusting was given to any one else.

Milch said he asked how he could be sure he would get the note, and Gordon said he would get it, sure. Milch told how he had several checks for Glueckman. He put them in a book at his office, and Fire Adjuster George W. Holt took them, he testified. Witness made out these checks on the Germania Bank after he had received $500 from Gordon. This was before all the arrangements had been made for the fire.

Court was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock today.

REVENUE OF STREET RAILWAYS

Controller Fitch's Answer as to the Proper Way It May Be Raised—New-York's System Criticised.

Many letters have recently been received by Controller Fitch from various cities asking what in his judgment was the best way of raising a proper revenue from street railway franchises. Recently Mayor Strong received a communication from a Chicago newspaper asking his views on this subject. He referred it to Controller Fitch, who yesterday answered it as follows:

> In my judgment the best and most equitable method of securing a proper revenue for a City Government from street railway corporations in return for the public franchises which they enjoy is the following:
>
> 1. The enactment by the Legislature of a general law requiring the sale of such franchises at public auction to the highest bidder after due advertisement pursuant to law.
>
> 2. The delegation by the Legislature to the proper local authorities of the city where the sale is to be held of power to prepare within certain limits terms and conditions of sale.
>
> The railroad law of New-York State applicable to the sale of franchises for street surface railroads enumerates with minute detail the various steps to be taken in preparing for and conducting such sale, and fixes the exact conditions under which franchises for extensions of existing routes shall be offered.
>
> I consider the New-York law much better than no law at all, but by no means the best that could be devised.
>
> What should be the degree of freedom of action to be granted to the local authorities by the Legislature will naturally depend somewhat on the amount of confidence which these bodies enjoy in the minds of the people.
>
> In New-York City, at least, I am confident that if the Legislature had conferred upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for example, some such power as I have indicated—a power which that responsible body already possesses in regard to ferry franchises—much larger returns would have been made to the City Treasury than are now received—$183,431.51 in 1894.

COMPLIMENTS FOR SQUADRON A

Mayor Strong Praises the Cavalrymen for Their Services at Atlanta—Address by J. Seaver Page.

Major C. F. Roe, commander of Squadron A, has received from Mayor Strong the following letter, complimenting his cavalrymen. It was a very pleasant thing for the Mayor to do, and is highly appreciated by the members of the command:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE,
> NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1895.
>
> MY DEAR MAJOR ROE: I believe that the gentlemen who were in charge of the Manhattan Day celebration at the Atlanta exposition and our citizens generally feel that the exercises of the day were a success, and that the City of New-York did itself proud at the exposition.
>
> No single feature of the ceremonies contributed more toward the success of the day than the admirable appearance, discipline, and conduct of Squadron A, over which you command.
>
> I write to thank you personally and officially, and through you to extend to the squadron an expression of my hearty appreciation of their conduct. Under your excellent discipline and care the squadron is a subject of pride to the city, and has won the very hearty regard of our people, as well as the people of Atlanta. Very cordially, WILLIAM L. STRONG.
>
> Major C. F. ROE, Squadron A, New-York.

J. Seaver Page, who went with the New-York City delegation to Atlanta for Manhattan Day, will tell the boys of S. S. Packard's Business College at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning something about the history of the trip, pointing out that the chief organizers and managers were business men, and that the affair was primarily and principally a business one.

WORK WITH THE STUDY CLUBS

Advantages Held Out by University of the State of New-York.

A bulletin of 234 pages of study clubs has just been issued by the University of the State of New-York as the eleventh of its extension series.

The effort to make education available to all has been so cordially received that the number of agencies for home study organized in the last ten years marks the decade as an epoch in educational development; yet much of the work is desultory and unorganized, and in many cases has entirely or partly failed for lack of systematic local efforts.

The study club division of the extension department aims to aid study clubs, which expect of their members study, reading, and usually some writing between meetings, and reading circles whose members are following a systematic course of reading with more or less frequent meetings for discussion of the matter read.

A club, or circle of at least five members, pursuing a ten weeks' systematic course of reading or study on a simple subject is entitled to registration on the university lists, and may then for small fees borrow traveling libraries, apparatus, photographs, lantern slides, and other illustrative material, may take without charge from the State library books for use at single meetings, and share other privileges which the Regents offer to organized groups of students. Thus, through the agency of the central department, clubs are enabled to benefit by each other's work and to enjoy facilities otherwise out of their power.

The bulletin gives constitutions suitable for such clubs, brief accounts of administrative organizations for aiding study clubs and of the registered New-York clubs, a selection of the best programmes of study used by such clubs, and statistics of 178 study clubs and reading circles in New-York and other States. An exhaustive index of nine pages enables one to turn readily to any topic. The bulletin is mailed post free for 25 cents by the Extension Department, Regents' office, Albany, N. Y.

READY TO TAKE THE SCHOOL CENSUS

Disagreement as to Who Shall Furnish Some of the Supplies.

Acting Chief Conlin announced yesterday that the taking of the school census would probably begin next Monday or Tuesday, as the Board of Education had delivered all but about 500 of the blank books which the policemen will use.

Mr. Conlin said that Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education wanted the Police Department to supply the pencils and have the instructions printed, and that Superintendent Jasper said he would approve the bills for the pencils and the printed matter, but would not guarantee their payment. The Acting Chief thought that the Board of Education ought to furnish all the material required in taking the census. He sent word to Mr. Jasper that the police would be ready to begin taking the census by Monday or Tuesday, providing the pencils and printed instructions were furnished by that time.

Gleason's Application Denied.

is the heaviest monthly output yet made. The local claim is that the output for 1896 will reach $8,000,000, and that next year the value of gold produced from the district will not fall short of $20,000,000—or about one-half of the gross product of the South African mines.

As also in South Africa, the cyanide process of treating gold ores promises to be the salvation of the mines at Cripple Creek, for the reason that it makes possible the reduction of low-grade ores at a profit. One-ounce ore—that is, gold ore of a value of $20—may be treated profitably by the cyanide process, whereas, in times past gold ores of a still much higher grade were thrown over the dump at the mines because there were no means of treating them.

The first cyanide mill for the treatment of Cripple Creek low-grade ores was erected at Florence, forty miles south of the gold fields, less than a year ago. It had 100 tons per diem capacity, and was successful from the start. It at once opened up a great future for the new camp, for while the higher grade gold ores were shipped to the smelters at Denver and Pueblo the low grade ores which predominated in the mines and which had previous to that time been valueless were given a market.

The capacity of the Florence Mill has since been increased to 160 tons per day, and an addition to it now being built will further increase it to 300 tons daily. This will be in operation within thirty days. Now the machinery for a duplicate of the whole plant has been ordered, and the combined plant will in five or six months' time be treating 600 tons of ore daily. A company of which David H. Moffat, the heaviest mine owner in Colorado, is the head, owns the Florence cyanide mills, and Mr. Moffat says his company is prepared to buy and treat all the gold ores that may be offered from the Cripple Creek district up to 1,000 tons per day. At the present time the supply of ore is greater than the treatment facilities. The six smelters at Denver and Pueblo are also crowded with Cripple Creek ores. No ore has yet been refused by the smelters, but their capacity is limited to the amount of other fluxing ores that may be offered on the market, and hence the cyanide treatment of ores, new in Colorado, is regarded as the savior of the miners in the new era of prosperity now opening to them.

THREE NEW FIELDS.

A Great Rush for Claims in the Gold Regions.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—Besides the Cripple Creek mining and stock excitement, Colorado has three reported new gold fields to interest the public. West Creek, northeast of Cripple Creek, is now a bustling camp, with a Post Office called Pemberton, and a number of prospect holes. In Gilpin County a tellurium belt is alleged to have been traced by miners from Boulder across to the forks of Clear Creek, below Black Hawk, where a hundred prospectors are now staking out claims. Reports have come from that district before. Near Salida specimens of float carrying free gold have been picked up, and a local stampede to lay off claims has ensued.

The stock market was lively to-day, with prices firm. The Golden Fleece, an old and rich gold mine, near Lake City, has been listed on the local exchanges. Starting at $1, it was advanced to $1.30, under spirited bidding. The Golden Fleece has been paying very heavy dividends during the past year. Outside orders are growing rapidly in aggregate amounts. The railroads cannot handle, without delay, the great amount of freight moving into Cripple Creek, and the passenger traffic is very heavy.

Negotiations for mining property, not only in Cripple Creek, but in other well established camps, appear to be unusually active just now. Mining experts are all busy examining properties for Eastern investors. The shipments from Cripple Creek average 700 tons per day.

Activity at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 4.—The features of to-day's trading in mining shares was Golden Fleece, a newly listed Lake City stock, which advanced from 115 to 134 bid. The higher-priced Cripple Creek stocks were very strong and in good demand. The total sales for the day in this city were 2,074,881 shares. The Golden Fleece Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 2 cents a share.

L. V. De Foreest of the New-York Consolidated Exchange is at present in Cripple Creek. He has expressed himself as greatly surprised and much pleased with what he has seen and regards the listing of the best Cripple Creek stocks in New-York as altogether probable. A large number of the listed shares are finding their way to the East, and not a small proportion are going over to Europe.

CLARETTA NORA AVERY AT COOPER UNION

The Colored Child Evangelist Talks on the Dangers of Delay.

Not more than 200 persons, a few of whom were whites, paid admission to Cooper Union last night to hear Claretta Nora Avery, the colored child evangelist. The meeting was arranged by Prof. J. L. Dart for the benefit of the Charleston Industrial School at Charleston, S. C.

Miss Avery read the Scripture lesson and gave way to the Rev. W. T. Dixon, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who offered a prayer. In introducing Miss Avery for the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Dixon said there must certainly be some superhuman power behind the girl whom they were about to hear. She took for her text the Eighteenth Psalm, beginning at the second verse, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer." Her talk was largely on the dangers of delay, particularly with regard to deferring the acceptance of the word of God as written in the Book.

During the exercises the choir of the Abyssinian Baptist Church sang hymns.

TWO STOWAWAYS PUT IN IRONS

One Freed at Ellis Island, the Other to Return on La Hesbaye.

On the French tank steamship La Hesbaye, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, were two grimy stowaways who had worked their way from that port. Capt. Eckhoff, when the ship was off Ellis Island, had the men heavily ironed, put on the tug Louis Pulver, and sent to Ellis Island. They were Constantine Peppers, twenty-three years old, and Joseph Platteau, twenty-four years old.

They were taken before Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney. Peppers had a badly torn and very dirty certificate of naturalization in his pocket. Capt. Eckhoff knew this when the men were put in irons. When Mr. McSweeney saw them, he said to the assistant in charge: "Has this man committed any crime?"

"He is simply a stowaway," said the assistant.

"Well," said Mr. McSweeney, "take those irons off that man's hands. We don't want an American citizen handcuffed on this island. Was it necessary that you should do this?"

"Yes," said the assistant; "we are responsible in the sum of $500 each for these men, and have to take care that they do not get away."

Their hands were then released, and the men were sent before the Board of Inquiry. Peppers was discharged. Platteau was detained, and will go back on the La Hesbaye.

Gave Himself Up to the Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—The negro accused of attempting to assault Mrs. Hammock of Rome, Ga., turned up in Atlanta yesterday. He went to Gov. Atkinson and asked for protection.

The negro, whose name is Williams and not Harris, as reported, said that his remarks to the young woman were misunderstood. He denied having intended to commit an assault.

The Governor promised Williams protection. The negro would probably have been lynched had he been caught by the mob which was pursuing him on Monday.

The Columbia College Lectures.

The first of the Columbia College lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the season will be given by Russell Sturgis on "Turner and His Works" at the Museum Saturday, at 11 A. M. The lectures will be illustrated by numerous lantern slides from noted paintings of the master, several of which will be from paintings now in the collections of Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Vanderbilt, the Museum of Art, Lenox Library, &c. No tickets of admission are required.

Laborers to be Laid Off.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis announced yesterday that next week he would begin to lay off laborers in the department, as is the custom at this time every year. Deputy Commissioner Steele said that the outside work of the department is practically completed for the Winter, and that the men would be laid off as gradually as possible, and that there would be no politics in it.

PAY FOR SIGNAL BOXES

Some Charges Explained to the Fire Commissioners.

CIRCUITS RUN ON A PRIVATE SYSTEM

Some Places Obliged to Pay Beyond the City's Rates and Others Where Privileges Prompt an Inquiry.

At a special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon Commissioner Sheffield turned over to ex-Commissioner Robbins a receipt for moneys, bonds, and other properties belonging to the Relief Fund up to June 3, 1895. This settled the controversy which was begun on Tuesday between Commissioner Ford and ex-Commissioner Robbins.

The case against J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the telegraph bureau, and since December, 1893, the purchasing agent of that department, was taken up. According to the expert's statement there was an item of $1,013, which, had Superintendent Smith used proper discretion and judgment, might have been saved to the board.

Superintendent Smith submitted a statement in reply, in which he maintained that in many instances he had not only effected a saving to his department, but that also on the expert's own figures, taking the market price of his purchases as a standard, his excess of expenditure had been only $284.03.

A lengthy report bearing on the telegraph signal boxes of the city was submitted by Edward E. Callahan, the expert appointed by the board to examine and report. The report showed that Pearce signal boxes had been placed at different points all over the city, and that while they were connected with the city circuit, the city received no payment for the same. The cost of the Pearce system is $150 a year for each box, whereas that charged by the city is only $15. It was also stated that while "Circuits 52, 53, and 54 are Mr. Pearce's, there is nothing to show that they are not as fully the city's property and under the city's care as any other circuit."

Private boxes on the city's circuits are placed at the following institutions or places of business: New-York Catholic Protectory, West Farms; Convent of the Sacred Heart, One Hundred and Fourth Street; St. Joseph's Asylum, Fordham; St. John's College, Fordham; Academy Mount St. Vincent; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; the ferryhouse, West Forty-second Street; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue; Savannah Steamship Company, Spring Street and North River; Old Dominion Steamship Company, Beach Street and North River; Faber's pencil factory, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Boulevard; Isabella Heiderhoff Home, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Boulevard; Little Sisters of the Poor, West One Hundred and Sixth Street; Colonial Club, West Seventy-second Street, and Nevada flats, Sixty-ninth Street and Western Boulevard.

"The Colonial Club," continued the expert's report, "of which Superintendent Smith is a member, is not paying anything for the service. The Home for Aged Hebrews and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are now paying Mr. Pearce for this service under contract, which runs to next year."

President La Grange asked: "What does Pearce charge yearly for this service? Is it $150 for each signal box?"

Superintendent Smith replied: "I think so."

"And the city's charge is $15?"

"Yes."

"And how many buildings in the city do you think have connection with the Fire Department in this way?"

"I have no idea."

"Is it as many as 1,500?"

"I don't think so."

President La Grange said that from some figures shown to him there were probably as many as 2,000 buildings. He said he did not think that such charitable institutions as that of the Little Sisters of the Poor should be obliged to pay such an exorbitant sum as $150 yearly for a service they could get for $15. He asked who had ordered the box to be put up for the use of the Savannah Steamship Company.

Superintendent Smith replied that it was a former member of the board.

President La Grange—Well, I would not like to take that responsibility myself without submitting it to my colleagues.

Commissioner Ford—At the outset of this investigation an effort was made by Mr. Pearce to tamper with the man selected by the board as an expert.

President La Grange—That action was calculated to excite suspicion on the part of the Commissioners.

The reading of Expert Callahan's report was then continued. It stated that the extra pay roll of Superintendent Smith's department had been running for four years or more at the rate of $100 per day, and included weighmaster, storekeeper, instrument maker, linemen, cleaners, &c. The extra roll is so regular that many of the same men continue through the entire period. This statement of facts suggests the following questions: Why have such men as weighmaster, cleaners, &c., been carried on the telegraph pay roll? Why has work done on the underground cable construction been carried on this extra pay roll rather than under its proper heading—the cost of paying electrical work underground? The effect of this manipulation of pay rolls has been falsely to reduce the apparent cost of the telegraph department, to reduce and conceal the cost of underground work, and to increase the apparent cost of apparatus and supplies.

Counselor J. Olcott, who by courtesy of the board was present in behalf of Superintendent Smith, asked if the proceedings meant that the charges had been preferred against Mr. Smith.

Commissioner Sheffield replied that no charges had been preferred against Superintendent Smith, the present proceedings being simply an inquiry into the department under his charge.

The investigation was then adjourned to Friday afternoon.

PATRICK M'MAHON DECLARED GUILTY

Eight Newark Board of Works Employes Had Confessed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—Patrick McMahon, the only one who did not plead guilty of the nine employes of the Board of Works, who were indicted for conspiracy to rob the city by charging for work not done, was placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day and was convicted.

Andrew M. Gray, Joseph W. Bogle, Joseph Hunkell and Frank Hanle, who are serving eighteen months each in the penitentiary for their part in the crime, were brought down to testify against the accused.

The specific charge is that McMahon had declared that he had carted 392 loads of dirt from the streets to the dump, while he had in reality only carted 196, the city thereby being defrauded out of $98.

McMahon denied, under oath, that he had anything to do with the conspiracy.

It took the jury only fifteen minutes to render a verdict of guilty, and McMahon was remanded for sentence.

A New Standard Oil Company.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office by the Standard Oil Extracting and Refining Company. The capital stock, $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares, has all been paid in.

The incorporators are William M. Deens of Short Hills, N. J.; George W. Dresser of Boston, Henry B. McDowell of New-York, and George Wakeman of Danbury, Conn.

The company will deal in wool, fibrous materials, oils, and fats. It will have offices in this city and in New-York City.

West Indian Embezzler Arrested.

Following instructions in a cable dispatch from E. J. Lawrence, Inspector General of Police of Barbados, officers from this city yesterday arrested Joseph S. Allamby, a native of Barbados, on the Red Cross Line steamer Hillary, at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. He is wanted in Barbados on a charge of embezzlement. He admits the crime, but claims that the amount of stealing was not over $150. He will be arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Shields.

Co-respondent Husband's Witness.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day granted a divorce to Robert Bletze, who brought suit against Mary Frances, his wife, on statutory grounds, naming Otto Sell as co-respondent. The parties to the suit lived in Paterson, and Sell boarded with them.

He gave evidence in behalf of the husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bletze were married in Virginia City, Nev., Nov. 22, 1880. They have no children.

PROBING INTO CAMDEN'S AFFAIRS

Struggle Between Experts to Secure Possession of the Treasurer's Books—Officials Testify.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 4.—There were three claimants for the books of Treasurer Michellon of this city to-day. The Treasurer's friends employed Expert Mead to take charge of the books and fix them up. The Finance Committee of the Common Council appointed Samuel Hufty to take charge of the books.

When Mr. Mead arrived at the office this morning he found that the Commissioners who are investigating the affairs of the city under application of a number of citizens to the Supreme Court, had taken an earlier start and had experts from Philadelphia already at work on the books. Mr. Hufty arrived later and found that he could not see the books.

Members of the Finance Committee protested, and finally Mr. Hufty was allowed to take the books that the experts were not using.

The citizens' Commissioners continued their investigation to-day. Controller Hollinshead, while on the stand, admitted that, as a rule, all appropriations were exhausted by June 30, when the fiscal year ended, and it was the custom to carry over the bills contracted in June until the appropriations for the following year became available. City Counsel Morgan admitted the same thing. Lawyer Bleakly, for the Committee of One Hundred, called the attention of the officials and the Commissioners to the law making it a crime to contract obligations in excess of the appropriations.

FUNERAL HONORS FOR A DOG

MRS. HOPPER'S SPORT BURIED EXPENSIVELY AT WOODLAWN.

That He May Have Attempted Suicide by Jumping from the Roof Made No Difference.

Sport, a pet dog of the Hopper household, at 109 West Sixty-eighth Street, was buried yesterday. Although he had practically committed suicide—for he leaped from the roof and was so badly injured that a policeman shot him—there was nothing about the funeral to indicate that the lamented had not been an honored citizen. For Sport did not have the burial of a dog. There was a coffin, an inscription, and an undertaker.

Mrs. Ida Mosier Hopper, who owned Sport, was formerly the wife of De Wolf Hopper, the actor, from whom she obtained a divorce. She lives with her ten-year-old boy and a maid in the top flat of the house.

It was Sport's custom to frisk and gambol on the roof, and imbibe enough fresh air to keep his barking apparatus in good tone. Lately he had been looking a trifle dejected, but Arabella, the maid, had no suspicion when she took him for his airing Tuesday that he was in a self-destructive mood. In fact, Arabella told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that he had made his leap, turning four and one-half somersaults in the descent, merely for the purpose of landing on the adjoining roof. He simply miscalculated the distance. Further than this the maid could not say. Blinding tears gushed forth.

Mrs. Hopper, on hearing of the accident, hastened down. Seeing that her pet could not live, she called on Policeman Donohue to shoot. The crowd cleared away, and Donohue shot.

Undertaker P. E. Senior of 163 Eastern Boulevard was summoned, and instructed to bury the dog, regardless of cost, at Woodlawn. While an elegant oaken casket was being made the dog rested in an ice-box. The coffin was two feet long, constructed in the ordinary shape, lined with white satin plush, and ornamented with silver handles and elaborate trimmings. Fifty dollars the job was reckoned to be worth.

The funeral cortege, consisting of the undertaker and several assistants, left the house at 9:45 yesterday morning for Woodlawn. A resting place was found for him in a lot adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery. There were no ceremonies.

Mrs. Hopper was feeling too badly over the death of her pet to attend the funeral.

"No," said Arabella, yesterday, "I doan' think Mrs. Hopper's goin' t' wear mournin'. Co's we's feelin' bad over this mos' tragic 'fair, but there won't be no mournin'. Fact is they's makin' 'tirely too much fuss bout this. Mrs. Hopper didn't want to see the dog 'sposed off like other dogs, so she had him buried decent."

Some time ago complaint was made because of a dog buried in Woodlawn, with the consequence that the body was exhumed and buried elsewhere. Should the lot where Sport is buried be annexed by the cemetery corporation, as is quite likely, Mrs. Hopper's pet may also be disturbed.

ARGUING THE GAS TRUST CASE

Attorney Hunt Speaks in Behalf of the Chicago Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Ex-Attorney General Hunt resumed the Pitt Burrows Gas Trust case before Judge Showalter this morning by opening the argument on behalf of the defendant company, whose stock is now held in trust by the Fidelity Company of Philadelphia. He claimed that the Chicago Gas Trust Company had a legal right to pledge its property to the Fidelity Company and that such action was not inconsistent with the laws of Illinois or Pennsylvania or the charters of the Chicago or Philadelphia corporations involved in the execution of the trust deed.

Mr. Hunt made the statement that under the present Illinois law any companies not incorporated prior to 1872 could combine legally, no matter how many of them wished to do so.

A voluminous array of authorities was adduced in support of his attitude on the law.

To-morrow morning the argument will probably be taken up where Mr. Lowery left off by his colleague, Mr. Gregory.

An affidavit was filed by John S. Zimmerman, Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Company, affirming that the capital stock of the Illinois Light, Heat, and Power Company at no time stood in the name of the People's Company.

MORE CADETS FOR WEST POINT

Board of Visitors Recommend an Increase in Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy has been completed and will be presented to the Senate and House next week.

The board recommends that the standard of admission be raised, and devotes much of the report to supporting this proposition. Another important recommendation made is for an increase of the cadet class, the board favoring increasing the appointments by the President to twenty, and giving each Senator the same number of appointments now given to members of the House.

An appropriation of $50,000 is recommended for the improvement of the library building, and an appropriation of $70,000 for the improvement of other buildings at the school. The condition of the school is highly commended and older members of the board (those who have served for a number of years) say that they can see a great improvement in it.

MADE A WILL BEFORE KILLING HIMSELF

McGeoch of Milwaukee Said to Have Provided for His Wife.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Peter McGeoch made a will the day before he committed suicide. It is said he disposed of property to the value of $750,000.

It is also understood he remembered his wife, who had just taken steps to secure a legal separation, leaving her a good share of the property, notwithstanding the fact that she had signed an ante-nuptial contract, which, if good in law, would debar her from the share accorded a widow by the statutes.

The balance of the property after the provision for Mrs. McGeoch goes to the children and several friends.

Dr. Rice Will Return Home.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 4.—Dr. J. Warren Rice and his daughter Helen, who left the State to avoid proceedings pending in Chancery Court to have a guardian appointed for the girl, will return to this city before the present week is out. This information was conveyed to Judge Cowenhoven to-day by Dr. Rice, in a telegram sent from Montreal.

WOULD RETAIN THE MONEY

Controller Fitch's View on the Application of Solomon Sayles, Who Was Surety for His Brother.

Controller Fitch does not see any reason why the $25,000 which Solomon Sayles forfeited as bail for Henry L. Sayles, who was a member of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen of 1884, should be refunded to him. The Controller sent the following letter to Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday in reference to the matter:

I transmit herewith, for your consideration, a communication addressed to me by Henry W. Unger, Chief Clerk and Deputy Assistant District Attorney, dated Dec. 2, 1895.

From this communication it appears that an application has been made to the Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder, to remit the forfeiture and vacate the judgement recovered against Henry L. Sayles, principal, and Solomon Sayles, surety, for the sum of $25,000, which sum was received by the Hon. Randolph B. Martine, then District Attorney, on Oct. 18, 1886, and on the same day turned into the City Treasury. It appears that Recorder Goff and District Attorney Fellows are of the opinion that the municipal authorities should be notified of the application to vacate the forfeiture, as part of the relief asked for by the defendant is that the money heretofore turned over into the City Treasury shall be refunded to Sayles.

I am entirely uninformed of any facts which would make such a course as this appear just or equitable, and it would seem to me an extraordinary proceeding to refund to a quondam judgment debtor an amount paid in satisfaction of a judgment properly and regularly obtained, and as to the validity of which no question has been raised for over nine years. It seems to me that the city's interests require [illegible] this proceeding should be vigorously resisted, and I respectfully request you, as the city's legal representative, to oppose the granting of this application.

SAYS HE DID NOT SCORN BELASCO

Mr. Palmer Denies that He Rejected "The Heart of Maryland."

Mr. David Belasco, playwright, says that he and Mr. A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager, are good friends and admirers of each other, and that Mr. Palmer did not, as has been stated, decline to put "The Heart of Maryland" on the stage of Palmer's Theatre because he objected to the past of Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has the leading part in the production of Mr. Belasco's play at the Herald Square Theatre.

Mr. Palmer was to have put "The Heart of Maryland" on his boards last December. He found that he was making money with the piece then in action, and so, Mr. Belasco says, he asked that "Maryland" be deferred till Feb. 15. When that time was approaching, Mr. Palmer and Charles Frohman, theatrical moneymaker of the country, decided that there would be immediate success in the plays of the latter and the house of the former. So Mr. Belasco's play was again set back, then drifted beyond Mr. Palmer's control, and finally made a big "hit" at the Herald Square.

When the story that Mr. Palmer had rejected Mr. Belasco's play was printed, Mr. Palmer wrote a nice note to the playwright and this is what he said:

My Dear Belasco: A story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that I rejected your play. You would be doing simple justice to me and at the same time a personal favor to me, if you would take occasion to deny this stupid lie.

As you well know, I fought as hard as I could to retain your play, in which, from the first, I thoroughly believed, and in the success of which I rejoice, although I share neither in the glory nor in the profits. Yours sincerely,

A. M. PALMER.

Mr. Belasco, after reading this note, sent one equally as friendly to Mr. Palmer.

OBJECTS TO GIVING TESTIMONY

Lieut. White Does Not Want to Harm Capt. Healy.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Lieut. Chester M. White of the Revenue Marine Service makes a statement with regard to the trouble on the cutter Bear, on the Pacific station, and the charges against Capt. Healy. He says:

"The first charges were made by Lieut. Daniels, and in them he alleged drunkenness, tyranny, and abusive conduct on the cruise. Subsequently I have learned that Lieut. Emery, the senior Lieutenant, filed additional charges, based upon the Captain's actions at San Francisco. In neither case did I have anything to do with the charges."

Lieut. White, who was on Capt. Healy's boat, sent his resignation to the department, fearing he would be obliged to testify. He was not allowed to resign, and expects to be ordered to San Francisco in order that his testimony may be taken. He does not want to testify.

Damages for Removing a Gas Meter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—W. Martin Jones, the noted prohibitionist of this city, thinks he has found a bonanza. He recently recovered $500 damages from the Rochester Gas Company for taking out a gas meter on account of failure to pay a disputed bill. It now appears that the company took out several meters in different buildings owned by Jones, and he has brought an action for each offense.

STABBED ON A CHICAGO CABLE CAR

W. B. Macklin of Portsmouth, Ohio, Fatally Injured in the Presence of Many Men and Women.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Joseph T. Jenkins and W. B. Macklin quarreled on a west-bound Madison Street cable train between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. A carload of passengers, many of whom were women, saw Jenkins draw a knife and plunge it into the left side of Macklin's neck.

The passengers became panic-stricken. The women jumped from their seats and ran screaming to the front platform.

The knife blade broke and remained in the wound. At the hospital Macklin's wound was pronounced fatal and his ante-mortem statement was taken.

He said he got on the car at Madison and Clark Streets and had stood up to give his seat to a woman. The car started suddenly and the jerk threw him against Jenkins, who occupied the next seat.

Jenkins became enraged and a quarrel ensued which resulted in the stabbing.

Jenkins, who is well known to the police as a gambler, was arrested. He says Macklin tried to drag him off the car.

Macklin's home is in Portsmouth, Ohio.

WILLING TO GO TO PRISON

A Hanger-on at the Newark Station Consents to be Punished.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—When James Williams was taken a prisoner on a charge of drunkenness several years ago he was so old and decrepit, and he tried to be so obedient, that the people at Police Headquarters were impressed with his good intentions; so they allowed him to remain there and look after the fires in the Winter and run errands in the Summer.

Williams was also a good hand at making the tramps keep order while in the building. Lately, however, he has allowed the fires to go out.

He did this last night, and as it was very cold his benefactors were angry. They talked to him, and finally induced him to go to jail as a prisoner for three months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands directly, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena, at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Marta, per steamship Atlas; (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Atlas";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV." ; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kai'r W. II., Dc. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W.II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS .....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL .....Jan. 8
PARIS .....Dec. 25 | PARIS .....Jan. 15

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND....Dec. 25
KENSINGTON..DEC. 18 | Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M. | Campania, Dec. 14, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M. | Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 28, 1896, visiting Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Rhodes, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, &c.; only $250 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK. 111 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Dec. 7, 2 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, Feb. 12, 19, 26. See Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Dec. 10 | ALLIANCE, Dec. 20.
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JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE .....Friday, Dec. 6
IROQUOIS .....Monday, Dec. 9
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Dec. 11
Steamers have first-class passenger accommod

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Easier Markets and Light Business.

TRADING MOSTLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was absence of actual demand for grain, and the market was left in the hands of the scalpers, with prices a shade lower at the close, owing to easier outside markets. Provisions were lower and quiet, with a heavy movement of swine. Cotton closed steady and a trifle higher, after a lower opening. Coffee was freely offered and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	68¾@⅞	69
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22½@	22⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅛@	35
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.80 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.75
Lard, Western steam	5.60 @	
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23½@	25
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14⅝@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9½@	10½
Copper, lake	10.75 @	..
Lead	3.80 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with trading mainly local switching, and the close firm at ⅛@¼c decline. Cables were easier and the West weak. Spot was ½@¾c lower, but closed firm. Sales, 48,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 68¾c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅞c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3⅛c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½c over December, free on board. Clearances hence, 85,418 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 149,554 bushels; receipts, 246,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 546,902 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with trading entirely local. Spot was unchanged and dull. Sales, 28,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 yellow afloat, 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, free on board, afloat, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36½c free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38c, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 47,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 249,214 bushels. Clearances hence, 198,378 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 439,846 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and steady at ⅛@¼c decline on local realizing and weak West. Spot were ¼c lower and in light demand. Sales, 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 24½c; No. 3, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@22¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 21⅝c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½@23⅝c; track mixed, 22¾@23½c; track white, 24@27c for 19,000 bushels. Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 175 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	85,000	64⅝ @65⅛	64⅞
January	.....	@..	65⅜
February	.....	@..	66⅜
March	.....	@..	67⅜
May	725,000	67 1-16@67 7-16	67¼
June	5,000	67⅝ @..	67½
July	.....	@..	67½
Total	815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	34⅜ @	34⅝
January	10,000	34 3-16@34¼	34¼
May	120,000	35⅛ @35¼	35⅛
Total	140,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	5,000	22⅝ @..	22⅝
January	25,000	23 @..	23
February	5,000	23⅝ @..	23⅝
May	50,000	24⅞ @25	25
Total	85,000		

FLOUR—Buyers were holding off for concessions, and the market was weak with wheat. Sales, 14,720 bbls, including of City Mills 5,870 bbls patents, 4,000 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 200 bbls fine at quotations; 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.50, and 150 bbls Winter patents at $3.35 Arrivals, 12,796 bbls and 22,722 sacks; exports, 1,682 bbls and 49,033 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 66,661 bbls and sacks.

WHEAT—Fine, $2.55@$2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.70@$2.75. No. 2, $2.80@$2.90; No. 1, $2.90@$3.00; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.75; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $3.10; city supers, $2.90@$3; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.80@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2 80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at steady prices. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and weak at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 42c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@$1c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Steady and more active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cotton-seed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; Jobbing lots at $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 300 bbls prime old yellow sold at 29c; 150 bbls off-grade red at 27½c, while good off-grade was at 28@28½c. Crude in barrels was wanted at 20c. There were several tanks of crude in bulk sold at 21c, at near-coast points, and in Texas, the former to come here. In the Mississippi Valley 22c was quoted for crude in bulk, and at Memphis 22½c. The situation was not changed. Trading here was very slow from all sources, but demands continued at the South from the West, and in a light degree from the New-York market. LINSEED was steady and in fair demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady and in fair demand, with 52@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Oil opened at 134; highest, 135; lowest, 133; closed at 134. Standard's price, 140.

OIL CITY, Dec. 4.—Oil opened at 134; highest, 135; lowest, 132; closed at 134.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The supplies of hogs at the West were exceptionally heavy, reaching 109,000 head, and weakened the markets throughout not only for hogs, but for the products, with the latter selling at about 7½c for pork, 2¼@5 points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon, closing a little steadier. There was a small business here, but trading at the West was liberal in actual stuff.

LARD—The West was 2¼@5 points down and fairly active in cash stuff, although dull in the options, with December closing at 5.17½c bid; January was at 5.35@5.37½c; May at 5.57½@5.60c. Here there was little done, with an easier market, and cash quoted at 5.60c, nominal. City steam was easy; sales, 125 tcs at 5.20@5.25c, and 200 tcs iron-bound pks at 5.65c; December option closed at 5.60c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6.05c; South American at 6.40c, and compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was weak and 7½c lower, with December at $7.70@$7.72½, closing at $7.70 nominal; January at $8.05 to $8.07½, closing at $8.65 bid; May at $9.02½@$9.10, closing at $9.02½ bid. There was a quiet market. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.75; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was on offer at about 5 to 7½ points decline through the enormous supplies of hogs, with at the West December closing at 4.30c nominal; January was at 4.35@4.40c, closing at 4.35@4.37½c; May at 4.57½@4.62½c, closing at 4.60c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was little done, while the market was easy. Sale of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, reported 12-lb average, at 5c. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5½c; 10-lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies, 5¼c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 0½c; 14 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was at fairly steady prices and in moderate demand. Sales recently of 600 bbls and 200 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had slack demands. Nominal prices, $13.50@$14.25 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were here at steady prices. Receipts at the West 109,943 head, same time last year, 136,740 head. Chicago receipts, 48,000 head; fairly active; easier; $3.40@$3.70. Cincinnati, receipts, 12,266 head; active; firm; $3@$3.60. St. Louis, receipts, 11,924 head; firm to lower; $3@$3.55. Omaha, receipts, 12,000 head; steady to easy; $3.25@$3.50. Pittsburg, steady; $3.60@$3.75. Milwaukee, receipts, 7,755 head; $3.40@$3.60. Kansas City, receipts, 17,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.50. Cleveland, light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.75. Indianapolis, receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.65. Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4⅜c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was less demand, but prices were about steady on the light offerings. Sale of 50 hhds, city at 4 3-16c. Of country made, sales of 45,000 lb, at 4⅛@4⅜c; as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine, a quiet market, with offers to sell at 5¼c. In lard stearine, no sales of Western; quoted at 6¼c. Oleo oil was sold in Rotterdam at 43 florins for Morris extra, and 44 florins for Harrison, for 400 tcs.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and closed steady at 10 @ 30 points decline, with free local selling, and following the weakness abroad. Havre was barely steady, and 1@1¼f lower, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and weak at 14⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 13½c, cost and freight, and 150 bags Central American, on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—February—250 bags at 13.25c; April—500 bags at 12.90c; May—250 bags at 11.75c; 250 bags at 11.70c. Total—1250 bags. Between Call and Close.—December—500 bags at 13.55c; 500 short notice, at 13.50c; 1,000 bags at 13.55c; 4,250 bags at 13.50c; February—750 bags at 13.25c; 250 bags at 13.20c. March—250 bags at 13.25c; 1,250 bags at 13.20c; 1,750 bags at 13.15c; 1,500 bags at 13.20c; April—750 bags at 12.85c; May—250 bags at 12.75c; 250 bags at 12.70c; 2,250 bags at 12.65c; 500 bags at 12.70c; July—250 bags at 12.20c; 1,000 bags at 12.10c. September—500 bags at 11.95c; 250 bags at 11.90c; 250 bags at 11.85c; 500 bags at 11.80c; 1,250 bags at 11.75c. Total—20,000 bags. Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags March for December. Total for day—24,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January	13.40@13.45c;
February	13.30@13.35c;
March	13.20@13.25c;
April	12.85@12.95c;
May	12.70@12.75c;
June	12.35@12.45c;
July	12.15@12.20c;
August	11.90@12.00c;
September	11.75@11.85c;
October	11.60@11.70c;
November	11.50@11.60c;
December	13.45@13.50c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	271,616
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,604
Total stock in New-York to-day	265,012
Total stock in Baltimore	24,408
Deliveries yesterday	628—23,780
Total stock in New-Orleans	53,049
Deliveries yesterday	912—52,137
	75,917
Total stock in United States	340,929
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 3	74,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 3	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Dec. 3	58,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	30,000
	190,000
Total	530,929
Same time 1894	539,930

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14⅜

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26¾@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21¾@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17¼@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 10½@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16¼@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 18@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened easy and 6@8 points down, following the weakness at Liverpool, but closed steady at 2@3 points advance, with free local covering and a fairly active trading. Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 300 bales to spinners, with 500 bales delivered on contract. Middling, Gulf, 8 11-16c; middling uplands, 8 7-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅛c on; strict good middling, 1⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1⅛c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1⅜c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	8.13@8.15	8.08	8.04	900
January	8.17@8.18	8.18	8.13	88,800
February	8.23@8.24	8.21	8.12	5,700
March	8.28@8.29	8.29	8.16	147,900
April	8.33@8.34	8.34	8.21	5,700
May	8.37@8.38	8.38	8.26	14,700
June	8.41@8.42	8.41	8.30	4,500
July	8.42@8.44	8.42	8.33	2,000
August	8.43@8.45	8.41	8.33	2,900
October	7.99@8.02	7.97	7.92	1,700
Total				269,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

	S.	S&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7020	10345	4632	8186	..	..
New-Orleans	15771	12434	20296	14718	..	..
Mobile	987	2168	1514	386	..	..
Savannah	7322	4780	6953	4733	..	..
Charleston	1211	1257	781	2632	..	..
Wilmington	1505	1702	3857	2101	..	..
Norfolk	3139	3572	2147	2241	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	100	..	..
New-York	....	....	....	2745	..	..
Boston	528	762	932	676	..	..
Philadelphia	62	537	411	395	..	..
West Point	510	703	1936	2150	..	..
Total	38055	38260	45216	38218	..	..
This day last week	25327	50288	33464	37590	19071	27982
This day last year	47984	73601	60978	46207	47436	61070

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate at generally firm prices. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm, with a fair inquiry for small lots. Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5½c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3½@3¾c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@65c.

SUGAR—Raw was advanced ⅛c and had a light demand. Sales, 150 bags Muscovado, 89° test, 3½c, and 9,500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 3½c. Refined fairly active at ⅛c advance. Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3⅞@4¼c.

TEA—The auction sale of 9,006 pks was at steady prices for Oolongs, with others easier, including: Moyune—704 pks Hyson, 5½@7½c; 908 pks Young Hyson, 9½@30½c; 787 pks Imperial, 5½@17½c; 483 pks Gunpowder, 14½@29½c. Pinksuey—155 pks Young Hyson, 9@9½c; 677 pks Imperial, 8@12½c; 3,949 pks Gunpowder, 7¼@24½c. Japan—28 pks Pan Fried, 12½c; 76 pks Basket Fried, 7½@12½c; 195 pks Dust, 8@10c; 188 pks Congou, 13@15c; 18 pks India & O. Pekoe, 15c. Oolong—171 pks Foo-Choo, 8@8¼c; 610 pks Formosa, 11@20c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—A fair quantity of marrow beans is going to jobbing trade, and, with occasional small sales for export, prices are well sustained. Medium and pea remain very quiet and easy; red kidney steady, with demand very moderate. Not much interest in white kidney or yellow eye. California lima a little unsettled; some holders ask $2 in a small way, but for wholesale business, $1.90@$1.95 is the current rate. Green peas dull and weak. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bush., $1.60; do, medium, $1.37½@$1.40; do, pea, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.30@$1.32½; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign pea, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign medium, old, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery in short supply and held strong. Fine June creamery firm and fairly active. Fancy State dairy in light supply and inquired for. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 15@24c; Western, 16@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 15@21½c; State dairy, 12@21c; do, extra, 19@21c; Western imitation creamery, 13@19c; do, factory, 9@15c.

CHEESE—Fancy steady, and in fair demand for small lots. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Receipts moderate and desirable lots are steady; State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22½c; receipts, 16@20c; do, defective case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light receipt, and high grades sell readily at firm prices. Common stock has to be shaded to very moderate figures, but does not accumulate. Pears dull, but few offering. Choice fresh-packed grapes firm. Cranberries fairly active, and light stocks both here and to come forward give the market a strong tone. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, $2.50@$3.25 per bbl; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Greening, $1.75@$2.75; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.25; do, up-river Baldwin and Greening, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern red, $1.50@$3.25; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.25; pears, Boston, Seckel, per box, $2@$4; do, Bosc and Sheldon, $2@$3; other kinds, $1@$2; do, up-river, barrels, $1@$3; grapes, Catawba, Concord, per small basket, 10@12c; bulk stock, per lb, 1@1½c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, per bbl, $9.50@$10.50; do, medium size, sound, $8@$9; do, poor to fair, $6@$7.50; do, Jersey, barrels, $7@$8; do, crates, $2@$2.60.

DRIED FRUITS—As shown in prime and choice grades of evaporated apples, and concessions would have to be made to effect important sales. Supplies here are too light, however, to cause much pressure to sell. Fancy apples relatively scarce and steady. Sun-dried apples without change of importance. Chops steady. Cores and skins firm. Peaches quiet. Small fruits moving out slowly, but are unchanged in price. California fruits selling pretty well. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2½@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 4@7¾c.

GAME.—Grouse continues scarce and wanted at firm prices. Partridges in moderate supply, and choice birds sell fairly. Quail fairly plentiful, with quality irregular, and only large sound birds possible at top prices. Prime heavy wild ducks sell readily at fair prices. Venison selling a little better, and tone steadier. Rabbits plentiful and irregular. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, 90c@$1.25; quail, fresh doz, $1.25@$2.25; do, frozen, $2@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 50@75c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; red head, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@85c; do, teal, 30@50c; rabbits, 20@25c; venison, fresh, saddles, per lb, 14@16c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—With twenty loads in the market, easy except carloads in the fowls, which are selling promptly at 9c, finest Indiana reaching 10c per lb. Chickens had only a few sales at 7½c, and 5c was all that could be depended upon for roosters. Turkeys 1c lower. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 6@9c; chickens, per lb, 7@7½c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—The general market continues to present a very quiet appearance, and with large supplies and irregular quality the feeling is weak and irregular, and the only favorable feature in the market is cold weather. Turkeys are in fair supply, but quality rarely desirable. There is a little call for fancy dry picked, and such would bring a premium, but on average best goods here 10@11c are full prices, with few good enough to bring top prices. Indiana turkeys are out of favor, and rarely exceed 10c for best lots. Fowls and chickens continue very plentiful, the former dull and weak, 8@9c for dry chickens, 8@8½c for iced. 8@8½c for dry fowl, and 8c for iced, full prices and liberal offerings at those figures attracting little attention. Choice ducks about steady. Geese sell slowly. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Dry packed turkeys, near by, 12@13c; Western, choice to fancy, 10@11c; do, poor to good, 6@9½c; fowls, State and Western, 8@8½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western, 8@9c; ducks, Maryland, 12@12½c; do, Western, 8@12c; geese, Maryland, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per doz, $1.50@$2.25; iced-packed turkeys, 6@10½c; fowls, 7½@8c; old cocks, 5@5½c; chickens, 8@8½c; ducks, Western, 9@11c; geese, Western, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Prime potatoes in fair demand and steady; sweets firm and in light receipt. Choice onions firm and fairly active. Potatoes, Maine, $1@$1.12; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 65@90c; Jersey, 75@85c; sweets, $2.50@$3 per barrel; cauliflower, 50c@$1; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbl, $2@$3.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; peas, crate, $1@$1.75; string beans, crate, $1@$2.25; turnips, bbl, 50@75c; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; do, crate, $1.25@$2.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts moderate and trade rather slow, with medium and low grades of hay weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, per 100 lb, 70@85c; do, clover and clover mixed, per 100 lb, 60@70c; do, salt, per 100 lb, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 55@65c; do, short rye, per 100 lb, 40@50c; do, oat, per 100 lb, 40@45c; do, wheat, per 100 lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Local demand light, with prices unchanged. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1895, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Trading very dull and values about nominal. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 15 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Business generally in small lots, with prices very steady. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 25c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 29@30c; seconds, 26c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin firmer at 14.15c. Copper dull at 10.75c. Lead quiet at 3.30c. Spelter dull at 3.50@3.60c.

GROCERIES.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices weak. Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made barrels, 28c.

RESIN—Trading fair at full prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.10@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton nominal; quotations omitted. Turpentine firm, 25c; receipts, 65 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 231 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; sales, 700 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly, with demand fair. Engagements included: To Antwerp, 5 loads grain at 3½d. Charters: British steamer, 17,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s; option of general cargo, December; British steamer, general cargo, hence to South African ports, berthed; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to Liverpool, 17-64d, December; British steamer, logwood, Jamaica and Haitian ports to a port north of Hatteras, private terms; British steamer, 1,179 tons, Puerto Rico trade, twelve months, private terms; British steamer, 410 tons, hence to Cuba and back, $500 per month; two British ships, (re-charters,) grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 27s; British ship, 1,835 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney and Melbourne, basis 12s 6d; Italian bark, staves, New-Orleans to Oporto, private terms; bark, lumber and general cargo, hence to Montevideo, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, 50c per bbl; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Guantanamo, $2.15; British schooner, lumber, Belleveau Cove, N. S., to Ponce, P. R., $5 and port charges; schooner, 138 tons, general cargo, hence to Miragoane, lump sum; British schooner, cedar and mahogany, Manzanillo to New-York, $8.50; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.62½; coal out from Norfolk, 80c; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Savannah, 80c; two schooners, coal, Norfolk to Beaufort, 80c; schooner, iron, Richmond to New-Haven, $1.50; bark, coal, Baltimore to New-York, 80c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Salem, 80c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Salem, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Wall Street crowd, which is generally supposed to be on the long side of wheat, was selling at New-York to-day. The Northwest was doing considerable in that line both at New-York and in this market. The best buying was for "short" account, and it was by no means urgent, so that prices held but indifferent support during to-day's session. The seaboard clearances being large, at 379,986 bushels, were instrumental in causing a recovery from the inside, but there was a net loss, though small, for the day. The offerings were not huge or bulky, but were continuous. Opening Liverpool cables were ¼d lower, but steady; closing ones were weaker. Receipts at Chicago were only 173 cars. The Northwest arrivals were also moderate, at 833 cars, but larger than on either last Wednesday or the corresponding day a year ago, when 774 cars and 608 cars, respectively, were received. Withdrawals from store were 68,746 bushels, closing Continental cables were unchanged to lower. Minneapolis reported a good demand for flour yesterday and to-day.

WHEAT—May opened from 60¼c to 60⅝c, sold between 60@60¼c and 60½@60⅝c, closing at 60⅜c, ⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was unchanged to a shade lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,293,800 bushels; shipments, 767,798 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 546,947 bushels; shipments, 149,554 bushels.

CORN—For a while after the opening to-day corn was quite steady, but when wheat elected to decline, corn also adopted a similar course. Subsequently, on covering operations, a rally took place, but no one was rash enough to take hold for advance. The prevailing sentiment in this market is bearish, which is, possibly, the only real bull argument. In the face of the big crop, however, there is an aversion to aggressive bull tactics. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Receipts were 167 cars. Withdrawals from store were 68,868 bushels, and 396,846 bushels cleared at the seaboard. May corn opened at 28⅝@28¾c, sold between 28⅝c and 28½@28⅝c, closing at 28⅜@28¼c, a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was dull and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 376,022 bushels; shipments, 183,203 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 249,214 bushels.

OATS—The sentiment in oats was antagonistic to higher prices. Yesterday's low record still remained, the buying being unequal to causing a recovery. Receipts were 159 cars. No oats were taken from store. May closed a shade under yesterday.

RYE—Car lots of rye were wanted, but there were few offered. On the regular market, however, there was no demand, and the feeling was easy. Receipts were 5 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was quoted at 35½c nominal; some choice cars were sold, by sample, at 37@37¼c; December was 35½c nominal, January 36c nominal, May was offered at 40c.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were light, but the demand was limited and indifferent. Prices covered about the previous range, with choice steady and common to medium easy. Poor to good from 22c to 30c, and choice to fancy from 32c to 40c.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were unable to withstand the effect of another big run of hogs at the yards. The decline in wheat was not encouraging from a speculative standpoint. The market was in its usual dull and uninteresting condition and trading attracted no attention. Closing prices were 10c lower for May pork, 2½@5c lower for May lard, and 5c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were easy. Foreign quotations were steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments heavy. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 120 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake business was dull. Wheat to Buffalo, to hold all Winter, paid 4c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	55½@56	56 @..	53⅜@..	56 @..
Jan.	56⅞@57	57 @..	56⅜@..	57 @..
May	60⅜@60¾	60½@60⅝	60 @	60⅜@60⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25⅜@..	25⅜@..	25⅛@..	25⅜@..
Jan.	25⅝@..	26 @..	25⅜@..	26 @..
May	28⅝@28⅞	28⅝@..	28⅛@..	28⅝@28⅞
July	29⅜@..	29⅜@..	29⅛@..	29⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	16⅞@..	16⅞@..	16⅜@..	16⅜

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, with Few Exceptions, Show a Declining Tendency.

SHARP BREAK IN BALTIMORE & OHIO

Heavy Speculation in Sugar, with the Advantage with the Bulls—A Dividend for Rubber Preferred—Granger Issues Lower.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The movement of prices in to-day's market was generally toward a lower level. Sugar was an exception, but the fluctuations in that stock at present represent nothing more than a contest between operators, who are accustomed to swing thousands of shares either way. The advantage today was with those working for higher prices to the extent of a point, the stock fluctuating between 102¾ and 105, and closing at 104. The volume of trading was less than half of that of yesterday, but, nevertheless, 75,659 shares were done. The papers in the proceeding to enjoin the company doing business in this State were served on the officers of the company today. The movement in other industrials was unimportant, and they closed with fractional losses. The Directors of the Rubber Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

The railway list was heavy, the Grangers notably so. The St. Paul earnings, while showing an increase of $160,809, were less favorable than expected, and the Rock Island's estimated figures for November showed a very small increase in gross. Another depressing influence was the low price for cash corn and oats, both of which sold in Chicago to-day a cent a bushel lower than the record for thirty years. London was a more liberal seller of the international stocks than recently, notably of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The latter declined 1¼ points. Denver preferred also lost 1¼ points on uncertainty as to the action of the Directors to-morrow on the dividend question. The company has a large amount of cash on hand, as well as assets, which could be readily converted into cash; it owes nothing, and has a surplus on four months' operation, representing more than 2 per cent. on the preferred stock. Baltimore and Ohio broke more than 5 points, to 50½, and closed at 51¾, a net loss of 4⅜ points, on sales of about 2,000 shares. Most of the selling was believed to be for foreign account, and was based on the unsatisfactory showing of the annual report. The weakness late in the day was on advices indicating a more warlike situation in Europe.

Extreme dullness was the only feature of the foreign exchange market. Demand bills were $4.89 bid and asked, and little or no business was done. There were no engagements of gold, and the amount to be shipped on Saturday was a matter of much uncertainty. It was generally believed, however, that small shipments would be made. Railway earnings for the fourth week of November as a rule show increases, notable exceptions being decreases of $41,516 for International and Great Northern, and $15,000 for Missouri Pacific. The Pacific Mail statement for October shows an increase in net of $47,456, and a balance for the six months of $348,917.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was moderately active. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was again quiet. Quotations were 4@4¼ per cent. for 60 days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 5 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $115,656,730; balances, $7,780,185; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $98,718.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Slight premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$83,737,150
Imports for the same period	25,118,004
Net exports	$58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,904,053
Net exports to date, 1892	53,442,265

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Mo., K. & East. 1st	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	1
Rome, W. & O. con	1

DECLINED.

Beech Creek 1st	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Series A	1
Missouri Pacific con	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
San Antonio & A. Pass 4s	1
Virginia Midland general	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 115. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120½	121
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
6s, r., 1904	114¾	115¼
6s, c., 1904	114¾	115
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

Among State securities, $15,000 South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, sold at 1.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340
American Exchange	166
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	205
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	176
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	195
Merchants' Exchange	110
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	234
New-York County	580
Park	273
Seaboard National	167
Second National	425
Southern National	100
State of New-York	106
Third National	105
West Side	280
Western National	112

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149⅝	149⅞	149⅝	149⅞	148	151	22
American Cotton Oil	19	19	18½	18¼	18¼	19	620
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	68½	67¾	68	68	69	12
American Express	116	116	116	116	115	118	50
*American Sugar Refining	102¾	105	102⅜	104	103⅞	104	75,659
*American Sugar Ref. pf	99¾	99⅞	99½	99½	99	100	478
American Tobacco	80½	80½	79⅛	80	79⅞	80	21,726
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	99½	102	510
Ann Arbor pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20	30	157
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16½	10,456
*Atch., T. & S. Fé pf., wh. iss.	26½	26½	25⅞	26½	25½	27¼	100
Baltimore & Ohio	55	55	50½	51¾	51	51½	2,110
*Bay State Gas	21½	21½	21¼	21½	20½	22	200
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅜	54	54⅝	30
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	17⅜	18	17⅝	18	1,840
Chicago Gas t. r.	64½	65⅜	63⅞	64⅝	64½	64⅝	12,920
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	83⅝	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞	82⅝	83	11,713
Chicago & Northwestern	107	107	106½	106½	106½	106⅝	655
C., M. & St. Paul	76	76	75⅛	75⅛	75	75¼	9,627
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	127½	128	200
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75¼	75¾	74	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	7,195
Cleveland, Lor. & Whee. pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜	69½	69¾	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	31	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147⅜	149	147⅜	148½	148	149	800
Delaware & Hudson	127½	128½	127½	128½	128	129	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165	166½	165	166½	166	166¾	400
Denver & Rio Grande	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14¾	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	48⅝	47½	47⅝	47½	47¾	2,000
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	1,450
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	7¼	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	29½	35	100
General Electric	30⅝	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜	750
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜	6
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜	9
Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	35	35½	145
Laclede Gas	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23	23½	100
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	82¾	83	430
Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23¼	23½	23½	24¼	450
Lake Erie & Western pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	74	75	145
Lake Shore	150¼	150¾	150¼	150¼	150	151	235
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	18	18	18	18	17	18	335
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝	5,500
Manhattan Consolidated	101¾	101⅞	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101½	1,413
Michigan Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	103	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¼	22¼	21⅜	22	22	22½	400
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	52½	53½	300
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	69	70	250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	29⅞	30⅝	1,370
Missouri Pacific	29⅞	30	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29¾	1,800
*National Lead Company	30½	30⅝	30	30	30	30½	500
*National Lead Company pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89	90½	100
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝	106⅝	105½	106½	20
New-York Central	100	100½	100	100½	100	100¾	94
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	74	77	100
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	31	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	355
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in pd.	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	23	24	472
Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11	3	3	2¾	3¼	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11	11	11	10¾	11½	100
North American	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅜	4,250
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4	4⅜	100
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝	510
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	620
Pacific Mail	33	33	31⅝	32½	32⅜	32⅝	7,428
Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	6	9	100
Philadelphia & Reading	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	4,900
P., C., C. & St. L.	17½	17½	17	17	..	..	610
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6	6	6	5⅝	6¼	310
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12½	12½	12	12	12	12¼	700
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	29	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115½	115½	115½	115½	112½	115½	50
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	300
Southern Pacific	22½	22½	22	22	22	22⅜	300
Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	602
Southern Railway pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	33¾	34⅜	250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33	33	32½	32⅝	32¾	33	550
Texas & Pacific	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜	700
United States Cordage t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅞	125
United States Cord. pf., t. r.	14	14	14	14	14	14½	100
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	46	4
*United States Leather	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼	12	306
*United States Leather pf	65	65	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	7,140
United States Rubber	34	34	32½	33⅛	33	33½	2,490
United States Rubber pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	94	94⅜	60
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18½	19	2,500
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87¾	86¾	87	86¾	87	8,433
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14	13⅜	14⅜	710
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅞	42	41½	41½	41½	42⅜	515
Total sales							282,852

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70½	Galv, H & H 5s		Oregon Short Line 6s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
$6,000		$3,000	74	Trust Co Certfs		$1,000	93	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A,		4,000	74½	8,000	107⅛	3,000	93½	
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	75	5,000	107⅛	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated		
1st instlmt paid		2,000	75⅜	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certs		10,000	91½	
20,000	27	Grand R & Ind 4½s		10,000	63	5,000	91¾	
5,000	26¾	10,000	103	10,000	62¾	So Pac, N Mex 1st		
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs		Iron Steamboat 6s		Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs		10,000	105⅞	
9,000	75	2,000	75½	3,000	107¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s		
Beech Creek 1st		Kan Pac 6s, 1896		Penn Cos Gtd 4½s		2,000	96	
40,000	107½	3,000	110¾	1,000	113½	10,000	95¾	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Louisville & Nashv Gen'l Mtge 6s		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div		4,000	95⅝	
2,000	102¾	1,000	116½	1,000	103	Texas & Pac 1st 5s		
Buffalo & Erie, New		Lo & Nashville Cons		Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs		6,000	87½	
7,000	107½	5,000	107⅜	5,000	77½	4,000	87¾	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s		Lo, N A & Chic G M 2,000	75	5,000	77¾	9,000	87⅞	
1,000	101¾	Mexican Int 1st 4s		Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc		21,000	87½	
Canada Southern 2d		10,000	75	20,000	31¾	1,000	87½	
6,000	108	Minn & St L Con 5s		10,000	31½	Texas & Pac 2d Inc		
Cent of N J G M 5s		3,000	101	2d Pref Inc		5,000	22¾	
6,000	118¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		20,000	16	5,000	22½	
Central Pac 6s, 1898		8,000	86	3d Pref Inc		3,000	22¾	
1,000	106½	4,000	86¼	5,000	11½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		10,000	86¼	Pittsburg & W'n 1st		10,000	109½	
38,000	109	500	87¼	5,000	82½	Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts		
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		5,000	82¼	5,000	76½	
3,000	118	3,000	61¾	5,000	82⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1896		
Chicago & Alton S F		5,000	61¾	Rio Grande W'n 1st		10,000	108⅝	
1,000	116¼	1,000	62⅜	15,000	78	10,000	108¾	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		Mo, Kan & East 1st		1,000	78¼	Union Pac 6s, 1897		
18,000	92	15,000	78	4,000	78¾	22,000	105⅜	
1,000	104⅜	6,000	92¼	4,000b3	78¾	1,000	109	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		4,000	93	1,000	78¾	Union Pac 6s, 1898		
10,000	102	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s		7,000	78	10,000	108⅜	
Chic & East Ill 1st		3,000	97⅝	10,000	78⅝	18,000	108⅜	
1,000	113½	1,000	97	1,000	78	Union Pac 1st, 1899		
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		Mob & Ohio G M 4s		25,000	78¾	3,000	110	
1,000	101	2,000	69⅝	5,000	78	10,000	110¼	
Chicago & Erie 1st		32,000	67	15,000	78¾	1,000	110	
1,000b3	103½	8,000	67⅛	4,000b3	78¾	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes		
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs		Mutual U'n Tel 6s		1,000	78¾	10,000	94	
5,000	43½	2,500	115	Rome, W & Og Cons		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts		
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s		Nash, C & St L Con		5,000	118½	1,000	103¾	
2,000	120	5,000	103	St L, A & T H 1st 5s		U S Leather Co 5s		
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s		Nat Starch M Co 1st		1,000	102½	2,000	111¾	
10,000	106	2,000	95¼	St L & Iron Mount		Utica & Black R 4s		
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		N Y Central Deb 5s Registered		Cairo, Ark & T 1st		3,000	108	
10,000	105¾	2,000	107¼	1,000	100¾	Virginia Midl'd G M		
1,000	105¾	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs		2,000	100¾	1,000	100	
Clev, C, Chic & St L		4,000	136	St L & Iron Mt 5s		Wabash R R 1st		
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s		Small Bonds		11,000	83⅜	2,000	108¼	
5,000	96	300	135¼	St L & S F G M 6s		43,000	106¾	
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certfs		North Pac 1st Coup		6,000	105	1,000	106¾	
5,000	78	3,000	117¾	1,000	105½	1,000	106¼	
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs		1,000	118	St L, Southw'n 1st		1,500	106	
5,000	26¾	North Pac 2d Coup		1,000	73½	Det & Chic Ext		
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		31,000	103	1,000	73	1,000	97½	
1,000	86	4,00083	103	12,000	72½	Wabash Deb, Ser B		
De Bardeln C & I 6s		North Pac 3d Coup		4,000	72¾	10,000	23¾	
16,000	92	3,000	74¼	25,000	72¾	Wabash R R 2d		
Denv & Rio G'de 1st		North Pac Cons 5s		St L Southwn 2d Inc		4,00083	76¼	
6,000	113¾	30,000	37	15,000	30	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered		
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		Trust Receipts		10,000	29	2,000	107¾	
1,000	93	10,000	37	St Paul, M & M 1st		7,500	107	
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s		4,000	36¾	2,000	109	W'n Y & Penn Inc		
5,000	93⅛	Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s		San Ant & Ar Pass 4s		10,000	60	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		10,000	93	4,000	60	Scioto Val & N E 4s		
1,000	108	Ohio & Miss Cons		5,000	85½	5,000	47	
		14,000	107½	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs		W'n Y & Penn Gen		
		Ohio Southern 1st		5,000	41	5,000	58	
		5,000	92			W'n U Col Trust 5s		
		Pac of Mo 1st 4s				1,000	103½	
		6,000	103½					

Total sales $1,126,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactons were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	62
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor pf	11	12
American District Tel	35	40
American T. & C.	92½	95
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canadian Pacific	56	57
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	16¾	17¼
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100½	102
Chicago Gas t. r.	149	151
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	42
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¾	3
C., H. V. & T.	18½	19
C., H. V. & T. pf	58	61
Com. Cable	165	..
Consolidated Coal	30	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	49	53
*D., S. S. & A.	1¾	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	41¼	41¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	44½	45
Great Northern pf	117	121
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	2¼	3½
Illinois Central	97	99
Ill. Steel Co.	74	76
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Iowa Central pf.	9⅞	10
Kan. & Michigan	7	8
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Long Island	83½	85
L., N. & A. C.	9	9¾
L., N. A. & C. pf	25½	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	8
Maryland Coal pf	48	60

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103	105	102¾	103¾	33,170	Manhattan	101¾	101⅞	101½	101½	80
Am. Tobacco	80⅜	80⅜	79⅛	79⅞	9,950	Mo. Pac.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	60
A., T. & S. F.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	2,630	N.Y., O. & W.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
Ark. City Im.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	20	North Amer.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	100
Chi. Gas.	64⅜	65⅛	63¾	64⅜	4,650	Phil. & Read.	10	10	9⅝	10	600
C., R. I. & P.	75	75	74⅛	74⅛	4,020	Pac. Mail.	32⅞	32⅞	31⅜	32¼	810
Chi., B. & Q.	83¾	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞	4,190	So. Ry. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	20
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	76	75⅛	75⅛	9,330	Tenn. C. & I.	33	33	33	33	20
Chi. & N. W.	106⅞	106⅞	106¼	106¼	60	U. S. L/th'r pf	64½	65	64½	65	200
Dis. & C. F.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	150	Wabash pf.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	50
Gen. Elec.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	130	West. Union.	87½	87½	86¾	86⅞	4,280
Lou. & Nash.	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	580						
Total sales											75,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactons were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	62
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor pf	11	12
American District Tel	35	40
American T. & C.	92½	95
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canadian Pacific	56	57
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	16¾	17¼
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100½	102
Chicago Gas t. r.	149	151
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	42
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¾	3
C., H. V. & T.	18½	19
C., H. V. & T. pf	58	61
Com. Cable	165	..
Consolidated Coal	30	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	49	53
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	1¾	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	41¼	41¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	44½	45
Great Northern pf	117	121
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	2¼	3½
Illinois Central	97	99
Ill. Steel Co.	74	76
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Iowa Central pf.	9⅞	10
Kan. & Michigan	7	8
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Long Island	83½	85
L., N. & A. C.	9	9¾
L., N. A. & C. pf	25½	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	8
Maryland Coal pf	48	60

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & E 1st	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	$3,000
D. & R.G. 1st	114	114	114	114	2,000
M., K. & E. 1st	93	93	93	93	4,000
M., K. & T. 4s	86	86	86	86	5,000
R. G. W. 4s	78	78	78	78	2,000
R. I. 5s, c	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	$5,000
South. Ry. 5s	96	96	95¾	95¾	10,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	29	29	29	29	10,000
U. S. Cord. 1st	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	7,000
Wabash 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	100
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	3,000
Chrysolite	.27	.27	.27	.27	900
Total sales					7,700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.14	.14	.13	.14	2,300
Little Chief	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Mollie Gibson	.43	.43	.43	.43	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60⅜	60¾	60⅜	60½	387,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	169	175
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,800,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 29, 1895.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

THE HOLDERS OF A MAJORITY of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having become parties to the Preliminary Agreement, the time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under said Agreement has been extended to and including **December 12th, 1895,** after which date Deposits will not be received, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

Application will at once be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES,** will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **"Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
SAN JUAN SMELTING AND MINING CO.
6 % 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1915.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., Lessees.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. AMY & CO.,
31 NASSAU ST.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3d, 1895.

THE NASSAU GASLIGHT CO. hereby invites sealed proposals for the purchase of $575,000 of the five per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, due May 1, 1945.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached, payable May 1st and November 1st.

Bids are invited to be sent to The Long Island Loan and Trust Co., No. 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will be opened at noon on Friday, Dec. 6th, 1895, when the awards will be made.

Payment will be required at the same place on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, when the Bonds will be delivered.

Accrued interest from November 1st is to be added to the price bid.

All bids must be in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Gas Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

S. T. WHITE, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $20,000, now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By R. G. Rolston, President.
New-York, December 5, 1895.

Financial.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent, added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	29404	36678	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
487	3405	9332	15159	29635	37512	47084
507	3435	9432	15451	30092	37703	47089
550	3630	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48138
600	4172	10074	15989	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30684	37983	48447
640	4323	10162	16085	30931	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31137	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16169	31165	38909	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48909
867	4789	10601	16329	31185	39057	49156
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1058	5022	10873	16519	31299	39568	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31435	39788	49282
1183	5075	11060	16657	31490	41044	49375
1205	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5323	11183	16726	31865	41838	49826
1302	5646	11210	17065	32308	42206	49938
1353	5767	11347	17110	32382	42531	49974
1411	5905	11358	17111	32606	42587	50055
1423	5911	11499	17246	32745	42605	50179
1434	5942	11562	17315	33112	43233	50185
1541	6054	11602	17785	33133	43288	50304
1616	6211	12058	17825	33553	43304	50945
1630	6533	12165	17840	33567	43372	51350
1635	6730	12172	18058	33611	43533	51353
1714	6793	12248	18311	33662	43626	51417
1812	6902	12309	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7036	12455	18542	34427	44038	51785
2082	7055	12748	18686	34440	44095	51814
2304	7235	12792	18801	34446	44118	51860
2367	7269	13174	18883	34622	44155	51879
2396	7353	13520	20015	34637	44505	52110
2625	7419	13658	20350	34794	44730	52134
2636	7439	13667	20512	35034	44758	52237
2693	7440	13725	20549	35202	44898	52421
2786	7655	14033	20603	35322	45069	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52668
2820	7745	14100	20944	35386	45173	52681
2904	7891	14251	21308	35472	45203	52903
2954	8226	14280	21433	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35063	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3295	8536	14712	29077	36389	46025	53271
3296	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53371
3301	9035	14843	29359			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. F. ROBBINS,
with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, on the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,200,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 3d day of December, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,363,372.64
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		63,806.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,388.34
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		157,309.96
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$80,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	5,700.00	
		85,700.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		463,684.69
Specie, as per schedule		184,360.75
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		206,821.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$50,867.55	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	22,064.57	
		72,932.12
Current expenses		18,599.76
		$2,617,969.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$26,113.54	
Interest	2,716.83	
Other profits	103,293.62	
		131,820.99
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,506,468.96	
Certified checks	16,960.05	
		1,523,429.01
Due savings banks		361,584.18
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		1,135.08
		$2,617,969.26

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me,
JOS. E. KEHOE,
(No. 12.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

American Surety Co.'s Stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.'s Stock.
United States Trust Co.'s Stock.
State Trust Co.'s Stock.
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$999,718.70
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		70,269.06
Overdrafts		82.75
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		322,897.03
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,075.00
Stocks and bonds		91,714.52
Specie		103,024.50
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		44,147.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		47,342.77
Items carried as cash		185.99
Current expenses		14,269.54
		$1,739,726.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$24,965.37	
Exchange	128.39	
Interest	2,796.60	
Other profits	209,301.91	
		237,192.27
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,378,919.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,137.26	
Certified checks	13,957.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,500.00	
		1,402,514.59
Unpaid dividends		20.00
		$1,739,726.86

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue "D," in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me,
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EMPIRE STATE BANK,
New-York City, on the morning of the second day of December, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$593,385.14
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		105,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		322,897.03
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,075.00
Stocks and bonds		91,714.52
Specie		103,024.50
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		44,147.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		47,342.77
Items carried as cash		185.99
Current expenses		14,269.54
		$1,739,726.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$24,965.37	
Exchange	128.39	
Interest	2,796.60	
Other profits	209,301.91	
		237,192.27
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,378,919.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,137.26	
Certified checks	13,957.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,500.00	
		1,402,514.59
Unpaid dividends		20.00
		$1,739,726.86

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue "D," in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me,
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,005,512.36
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		201,400.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		2,079.32
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		105,313.96
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		347,014.30
Specie, as per schedule		210,026.38
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		436,216.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$323,605.77	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,507.31	
		325,113.08
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		4,167.86
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$4,953,614.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$3,916.05	
Exchange	33.08	
Interest	10,710.43	
Other profits	178,907.98	
		193,567.54
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,786,269.35	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,276.00	
Certified checks	188,985.42	
Cashier's checks outstanding	110,000.00	
		3,092,530.77
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$149,788.06	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	15,601.03	
		165,389.09
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		2,079.00
New-York City taxes		98.26
		$4,953,614.66

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President, and BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of Series 22, $50,000,
Due December 1, 1895.
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE
Series 30 and 31, $144,000.
Due May 1, 1896.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY,
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$825,922.00
Liabilities of Directors as makers		22,155.00
Stocks and bonds		1,100.00
Bonds and mortgages		8,730.04
Overdafts		91.64
Due from trust companies, State and National banks	$53,832.49	
Specie	25,428.56	
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	49,897.00	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	81,032.23	
Other items carried as cash	1,004.91	
		211,195.19
Real estate		27,000.00
Current expenses		15,442.35
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,116,636.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits		42,869.56
Due depositors	$797,624.95	
Due trust companies, State and National banks	234.30	
Due savings banks	15,228.45	
Certificates of deposit	2,905.00	
Certified checks	6,622.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,151.27	
		848,766.66
Total		$1,116,636.22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
DAVID F. PORTER, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier of Hamilton Bank of New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 210 West 125th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me,
CHARLES F. PORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 146,) New-York County, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$536,168.45
Liability of Directors as per schedule (as makers) secured by collateral		32,200.00
Overdrafts as per schedule		845.90
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		127,924.56
Real estate, as per schedule		51,018.72
Banks and mortgages, as per schedule		279.18
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		124,695.50
Specie, as per schedule		21,146.04
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		85,305.00
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		1,242.01
Taxes paid	$1,136.26	
Current expenses	12,201.90	
		13,338.16
Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$908,558.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discounts	$13,513.98	
Interest	2,239.62	
Other profits	2,152.55	
		17,906.15
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$819,001.71	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,060.00	
Certified checks	21,336.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding	169.14	
		$43,567.69
Due private banks and bankers	$412.42	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	877.90	
		1,290.32
Due savings banks		10,794.87
		$908,558.53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
SAMUEL H. RATHBONE, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier, of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 8d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

SAM'L H. RATHBONE, President.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day December, 1895, before me,
SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN, Notary Public,
Queens Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
on the morning of the 2nd day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,157,723.65
Due from Directors		8,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		576,296.24
Banking house and lot	$575,000.00	
Other real estate	38,312.30	
		913,312.30
Stocks and bonds		290,720.51
Specie		1,287,259.78
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		2,382,090.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchange	$1,625,358.67	
Other items carried as cash	126,810.10	
		1,752,168.77
		$20,367,571.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)		2,078,495.22
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$8,927,484.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	300,975.00	
Certified checks	154,710.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,874.18	
		9,398,044.60
Due trust companies, State and National banks		1,526,484.61
Due savings banks		2,210,148.89
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		97,097.12
Unpaid dividends		7,330 81
		$20,367,571.25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana, Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 84, 52, 97, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 134, 136, 182, for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1896.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
New-York City, on the morning of December 2, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$4,528,045.25
Liabilities of Directors, as makers		10,000.00
Overdrafts		3,375.55
Due from trust companies, State and National banks	$694,487.11	
Due from bankers	10,046.34	
		704,533.45
Real estate		4,982.20
Stocks and bonds		240,130.69
Specie	$866,430.87	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	974,946.00	
Exchanges and other items	312,970.27	
Due from Treasurer of United States	15,000.00	
		2,169,347.14
		$7,660,414.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits		187,016.49
Deposits subject to check	$5,838,442.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,369.25	
Certified checks	56,322.80	
		5,910,128.68
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$5,000.00	
Due bankers	4,088.48	
		9,088.48
Due savings banks		636,200.63
Unpaid dividends		18,000.00
		$7,660,414.28

State of New-York, County of New-York:
THEODORE ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895.
LOUIS F. OPPENHEIM, Notary Public, No. 55, City and County of N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$15,522,811.82
Due from Directors		90,000.00
Overdrafts		1,044.49
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		1,112,455.73

INSTALLATION OF DR. KNOX

He Is Formally Made Pastor of the Rye Presbyterian Church.

HIS CAREER AS A TEACHER IN INDIA

Many Prominent New-York Families Among the Pewholders of the Church—A Fine Edifice and Interesting Memorials.

RYE, Dec. 4.—The Rev. Dr. George William Knox was formally installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church here this evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Wills of the Greenwich (Conn.) Presbyterian Church, presided at the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr R. P. H. Vail of Stamford, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. C. E. Knox, President of the German Theological Seminary, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury of New-York City.

The Rev. Dr. Knox was graduated from Hamilton College in 1874, and from the Au-

The Rev. Dr. George William Knox,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y.

burn Theological Seminary in 1877. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton College in 1888.

Dr. Knox went as a missionary to Japan after leaving the Theological Seminary and remained until 1893. He was for several years Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of Tokio, and was for a while Professor of Philosophy in the Imperial University of Japan.

He came to the Presbyterian Church of the town of Rye, or the Rye Presbyterian Church, as it is more commonly called, in the Autumn of 1894. His work here has been so successful that is was determined a few weeks ago to make Dr. Knox the pastor permanently.

Dr. Knox has written several works in the Japanese language, and has contributed many papers to the Asiatic Society of Japan on the ethics and philosophy of the Chinese and Japanese.

The Rye Presbyterian Church is one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Westchester County. Among the pew holders are many families prominent in New-York City. The church was organized in 1669. Several contributions were made throughout Connecticut for its support.

Its historical continuity was broken by the war of the Revolution, and for a num-

THE MANSE,
Parish House of the Presbyterians of Rye.

ber of years following its reorganization after the war it had a hard struggle for life.

A final reorganization was made in 1829, and since that time the Rye Presbyterian Church has held an important place in the Presbytery of Westchester County.

The first church edifice, built in 1727, was destroyed during the Revolution. It was rebuilt in 1793. The third edifice was built in 1841.

The handsome building which is now the home of the church was dedicated in 1872. The interior was redecorated two or three years ago by Tiffany.

Three large windows in the apse are memorials to children of the late William P. Van Rensselaer.

There is a memorial window in the south transept to the children of John E. Parsons, one in the north transept to the memory of Mrs. Edward L. Parsons, and one over the west entrance to Mrs. David N. Lord.

There is also a beautiful window in memory of Margaret Field Camplon.

The beautiful chapel was built by the late William Matthews.

The church and manse stand in spacious grounds on the main street, a quarter of

Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y.
A Pre-revolutionary House of Worship.

a mile beyond the business portion of the town. The buildings are conspicuous for their great beauty and solid, enduring appearance.

The church is pure thirteenth century Gothic. The architect was R. M. Upjohn.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Baird, historian of the town of Rye, was pastor of the church for twenty-five years.

The Rev. Dr. Knox succeeds the Rev. J. E. Bushnell, now of Philips Memorial Church, New-York City.

Col. Breckinridge Pays a Lawyer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—In the suit of Gus A. Meyer against ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, for services rendered in the celebrated Pollard case, and in which the plaintiff got a verdict of $15,000, the defendant paid $550 into court yesterday, alleging in his answer this was the amount of the fee agreed on.

Deer Killed in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Reports received from four-fifths of the correspondents in the Adirondacks to whom were sent circular letters by the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, show that 3,551 deer were killed during the past season. It is estimated that there are about 30,000 deer in that region.

TAXES ON LEASED LAND

Letter from President of the Dock Board to Tax Commissioners—Renewal of Request for Information.

The Tax Commissioners met yesterday and further discussed the plan of taxing property on lands leased from the city. A communication was received from President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Board concerning the proposed assessment and the information sought by the Tax Department. The communication was as follows:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, City of New-York:

Gentlemen: On Friday, the 29th of November, at the City Hall, in the presence of his Honor the Mayor, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the President of the Board of Docks, the President of your board stated that "Section 823 of the Consolidation act has never been complied with by the Dock Board."

Section 823 of the, Consolidation act is taken from Section 14, Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1895, and reads as follows:

"Whenever any permit shall be granted by the proper officer of the City Government for the erection of any building, pier, or bulkhead within said city, a copy of such permit shall be furnished by the said officer to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments."

The construction of this section in its relation to this department seems to bear upon the word "permit," such permits as have been issued to private individuals authorizing them to erect a bulkhead, or permits to lessees to erect sheds or other structures, to be maintained at the pleasure of the board.

The Department of Docks proceeds by a resolution, not under permit, in erecting piers, as it is not the policy of the city to give permits to private individuals for this purpose.

An examination of the records of this department, covering the past eight years, shows that notices of "permits" were sent to the Department of Taxes and Assessments in compliance with this section under the following dates:

March 5, 1889, transmitting notices of permits from May 18, 1887, to Jan. 11, 1889.

Sept. 14, 1889, transmitting notices of permits from April 25, 1889, to Aug. 22, 1889.

January, 1892, transmitting notices of permits from Aug. 22, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1892.

March 18, 1893, transmitting notices of permits from Jan. 23, 1892, to Jan. 10, 1893.

Dec. 15, 1893, transmitting notices of permits from Feb. 1, 1893, to Dec. 15, 1893.

May 18, 1894, transmitting notices of permits from May 18, 1893, to May 21, 1894.

Oct. 12, 1894, transmitting notices of permits from Nov. 29, 1893, to Oct. 12, 1894.

In April, 1895, the present Dock Board, following the precedent established by the previous boards, transmitted a similar notice of permits from Oct. 12, 1894, to April 13, 1895. A like notice As herewith inclosed of all permits granted from April 13 to Dec. 1, 1895. No demands having been made by the Department of Taxes and Assessments for any more specific information, it is fair to presume that the information furnished was all that was desired.

The City Record is the official journal of the city, and it publishes a synopsis of the proceedings of each department, which information the departments are by law required to furnish. The Board of Docks transmits regularly to The City Record the minutes of all proceedings of the board, and the same are published therein.

For the further information of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the Board of Docks would refer it to Section 719 of the Consolidation act, which requires that the annual report of the Commissioners of Docks to the Mayor shall include a statement of all leases made by said department, for what term, at what rent, to whom, and for what property, and the compliance of the Board of Docks therewith.

The books of the Department of Docks have always been accessible and open to city officials for their inspection, and it would seem that the Department of Taxes and Assessments has cognizance not only of every "permit," but of every transaction of the Board of Docks which would be desired in the exercise of its functions.

Inquiry of the heads of the other departments of the City Government discloses the fact that the Board of Docks is about the only one that furnishes information of this character to the Department of Taxes and Assessments, all others assuming that The City Record, the official journal of the city, and other official publications, together with such investigations and methods as are usually employed, are the proper sources for the information desired by the Tax Department for the imposition of taxes.

If the information heretofore furnished by this department to the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and in the publication in The City Record, and the other documents mentioned, is insufficient and incomplete, the Board of Docks will thank the Department of Taxes and Assessments to point out in what particulars, and designate what further information it desires in compliance with Section 823 of the Consolidation act. Respectfully,

E. C. O'BRIEN,
President.

After the communication was read, the Tax Commissioners adopted a resolution renewing their request for the information that was asked for in the letter of last month. This was a request for a list of all private property on leased piers and bulkheads.

The Commissioners reinstated Deputy Commissioner John H. Conway in obedience to the peremptory mandamus obtained by Mr. Conway. He is a war veteran, and was removed without a hearing. He is a member of Tammany.

The Commissioners have discovered a lot of land under water at Pelham Bay, Throgg's Neck, Clausen's Point, and other places in the newly annexed district, which is claimed by C. P. Huntington, the Country Club, and others, under certain grants, but which has never paid taxes. The Commissioners now propose to assess it.

CORNERSTONE OF ART AND SCIENCE

Mayor Schieren Will Start the Brooklyn Institute Building Saturday.

The cornerstone of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be laid by Mayor Schieren Saturday afternoon. The museum will be erected on the east side parklands, adjoining the Prospect Park Reservoir, on Eastern Parkway.

It is expected that the museum, which is the first of a group of buildings to be erected, will be finished about Jan. 1, 1897.

A. Augustus Healy will preside at the exercises Saturday. The opening prayer will be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah; the address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims; a poem, written for the occasion will be read by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, and Bishop McDonell will deliver the closing prayer.

Among those who have been invited to attend the ceremony are President Cleveland, Gov. Morton and his staff, the members of the Board of Regents, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, the Aldermen and Supervisors, and the officers and Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, Columbia College, University of the State of New-York, College of the City of New-York, Long Island Historical Society, Packer Collegiate Institute, Polytechnic Institute, Adelphi Academy, Pratt Institute, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn Library, Hoagland Laboratory, Berkeley Institute, St. John's College, the Academy of Music, and St. Francis Xavier's College.

The cornerstone is of Milford granite, 3 feet 4 inches high.

Milling Company Officers Elected.

The meeting of the Directors of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company to elect officers, which had been postponed for a considerable time owing to the illness of the President, John V. Hecker, was held yesterday. Mr. Hecker notified the board that it would be impossible for him, owing to the unsettled state of his health, to continue as President, and a resolution was passed recording the board's appreciation of his services to the company and their sympathy with Mr. Hecker.

The following officers were then elected: President—Eugene Jones; Vice President—Herbert S. Jewell; Second Vice President—C. Gerhard Moller; Treasurer—Thomas A. McIntyre; Assistant Treasurer and Secretary—Joseph A. Knox.

ITS FIRST AUCTION SALE

The Provident Loan Society Disposes of Unredeemed Pledges.

NO EXPECTATION OF A PROFIT

A Trustee Tells What Has Been Accomplished—$550,000 Loaned to 33,000 Persons—All but 3 Per Cent. Redeemed.

The first sale of pledges which remained unclaimed in the possession of the Provident Loan Society was held yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue. The sale was authorized by the Trustees of the society, which includes such well-known men as Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Kennedy Tod, John S. Kennedy, James and Albert Speyer, William E. Dodge, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, John D. Crimmins, Charles C. Beaman, and the Rev. D. H. Greer.

The catalogue included the unredeemed goods pledged from the commencement of the business of the society up to Sept. 1, 1894. There were watches, jewelry, silverware, opera glasses, and firearms.

Speaking of the business transacted by the society from its inception, one of the Trustees, who devoted the entire day to watching the sale, said:

"We began business in May, 1894, and therefore we have been in business for twenty months. During that time we have helped 33,000 persons to loans aggregating $550,000. We have charged these people 1 per cent. a month interest, while the law authorizes 3 per cent. a month for the first six months. Ninety-seven per cent. of all the pledges were redeemed, and what we sold to-day is therefore but 3 per cent. of the articles pledged. Under the law we could have sold these goods much earlier, as many of the pledges ran out in May, June, July, August, and September last, but we waited to give every person who had left a pledge with us a chance to redeem his goods, even after the time for such redemption had expired. On Nov. 15 a notice was sent to every pledger, not on a postal card, but in a sealed envelope, informing him that he would have an opportunity to redeem what had been pledged up to Dec. 1, or to renew the pledge, and many of them took advantage of this opportunity.

"The Trustees are very much encouraged by the results of the business, which has been conducted on the most conservative lines. The society cannot possibly make a profit. It may come out even, but will probably have to meet with a small margin of loss, but it has been demonstrated that the business can be conducted so as to help people to help themselves. I do not like to have it regarded as a charity. The people who come to us for loans are the customers of the society, and they do not feel, nor do we want them to feel, that they are applying for or accepting charity. It is simply a business transaction with the society. We do not ask those applying for loans any questions.

"In every case where the pledge sold realizes more than was loaned on it, the surplus, after deducting the interest due and the proportionate amount of the expenses of the sale, &c., is held for six months, subject to the claims of the pledger, and if still unclaimed at the end of that period, then reverts to the funds of the society. The Trustees are so much encouraged by the business so far that they hope to extend the system, and in the near future, if they can obtain the capital, will open a branch establishment on the east side, where such an establishment is very much needed."

Many pawnbrokers and men who regularly attend sales of unredeemed pledges for the purpose of obtaining bargains attended the sale yesterday.

The first lot offered by Auctioneer Norman was a revolver. It went for a small sum. Several other revolvers were sold at a sacrifice, and then the auctioneer proceeded to dispose of more valuable articles. The bidding was not lively. Those present were experts as to the value of "bargains."

A sextant was sold for $3.75 ,and a handsome pair of opera glasses went for $8. A cloak was knocked down for $4, and a music box brought $14. A sealskin muff was sold for $7, and a silver-plated set of table cutlery brought $18.

The bidding on the watches and diamond jewelry was lively, but the prices realized were not high. A pair of diamond earrings, said to have cost $250, sold for $132; another pair brought $63; a diamond bar pin, with three stones, was sold for $80. A Jules Jurgensen watch sold for $120. It was said to have cost $300. An open-faced Tiffany watch was sold for $46, while a gold watch went for $20.

Much interest was evinced when a gold Cross of Honor of the order of Gustavus III. was offered for sale. It was apparently new, and was suspended by a light blue ribbon. It was started at $3 and was run up by bids of 50 cents and $1 until it reached $13, when it was knocked down to a Bowery dealer. A set of English Jubilee coins, four pieces and eight silver pieces, brought $24. Many bargains were picked up by the dealers and bargain hunters, who remained to the end of the sale, because, as the afternoon progressed, the selling was more brisk, the auctioneer not dwelling so long on the different lots endeavoring to get higher bids.

At the conclusion of the sale, Leopold Hecht, the Superintendent of the society, said:

"I cannot tell exactly how we have come out on this sale. Some of the articles sold principally the diamond jewelry, brought fair prices, in some instances as much as was loaned on them, but I do not think many of the articles brought more than the money advanced on them. I cannot tell yet the amount realized by the sale, as there were over 400 lots sold, and it will take some time before the accounts are made up, but I am satisfied that the society has made no profit on the business transacted and may have sustained a small loss, but that was expected."

FORTY LITHOGRAPHERS LEAVE WORK

The Gray Company Helped Out a Firm Whose Employes Were Striking.

The force of forty men employed by the Gray Lithographing Company, at 13 Laight Street, left work yesterday by order of the Lithographers' Society of New-York. The strike is in some respects a sympathetic one. The employes of the Gas Lithographic Company of St. Louis have been on strike for some time against the employment of girls by the company. The St. Louis company sent some of their orders on to the Gray company, in this city, and when the men here learned of this they quit work.

President O. D. Gray of the Gray Lithographic Company, in speaking of the matter this afternoon, said: "The strike is a foolhardy thing on the part of our men, and emanate from nothing. The men struck without any reason. The men were not courteous enough to state their grievances to me, if they had any, but quit work without any notice. We don't propose to be dictated to. We simply filled an order for a house with which the Lithographers' Union had trouble, and we propose to-morrow to put new men in their places.

HAWAII'S NEW MINISTER INTRODUCED

Mr. Hatch Takes Mr. Castle's Place in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—William R. Castle to-day presented to the President his letter of recall as Hawaiian Minister to the United States, and Francis M. Hatch, his successor, was formally introduced to Mr. Cleveland. The ceremony, which was very simple, took place in the Blue Room of the White House. Mr. Castle and Mr. Hatch were accompanied by Secretary Olney.

When Mr. Castle handed the President his letter of recall the President said a few pleasant words, complimenting Mr. Castle on his work here.

He then welcomed the new Minister, Mr. Hatch.

Schooner Abandoned at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Captain Boudrot of the schooner Annie G. O'Leary, with his crew of five men, were brought here today by the Spanish steamer Cadagua, from Rouen to this port. The O'Leary sailed from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Nov. 22, with a cargo of lumber for Barbados. Four days out she encountered a hurricane. Nothing could be done for the vessel and she was abandoned in a sinking condition, having four feet of water in her hold.

MAY TRANSFER COL. A. H. ROGERS

Justice Andrews Says His Friends Can Remove Him from Ward's Island to a Private Asylum for the Insane.

Samuel F. Hyman, counsel for Col. A. H. Rogers, who is confined on Ward's Island as an insane person, stated to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, that he could not furnish affidavits as to his client's sanity, as had been requested by the court.

Justice Andrews said that the best thing to do would be to have the Colonel taken to a private retreat, where he would no doubt soon recover. The Justice said that the actions of the Colonel in court were those of an insane man, and, although Ward's Island was not the place for him, the Court could do nothing unless his friends intervened and placed him in a private asylum.

The writ of habeas corpus was dismissed, and the Court said the Colonel could be removed to a private asylum as soon as his friends desired.

At the close of the case a tall man rushed out of the courtroom, saying he was going to the Corporation Counsel's office to take the proper steps. The man's name was not known to Col. Rogers's attorney.

SEEK PLACES ON THE POLICE FORCE.

Thirteen Wakefield Men Apply for a Mandamus.

An application was made to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Ambrose H. Purdy for a mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners of New-York City to assign to duty on the police force William E. Golding, a Police Sergeant in the town of Wakefield, and twelve other policemen from the same place.

Mr. Purdy said that under the provision of the act of 1873, which annexed a large part of the County of Westchester to the City of New-York, it was specially provided that the police in the various towns in that district were assigned to duty in the City of New-York until their successors were appointed. This act, he said, included Wakefield.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, in opposition, said that the act of 1895 incorporated the act of 1873 merely by reference, and that the new Constitution provided that all officers under the City Government not existing when it came into operation should be filled by persons who had passed a civil service examination.

Mr. Connoly said that all the Wakefield policemen swore in their affidavits that they were Captains. The Commissioners, he said, cannot find places for thirteen new Captains.

Mr. Purdy said that all the men were not Captains, and that if the affidavits stated that they were it was a clerical error.

Decision was reserved.

Alleged Fraud in Transfer of Goods.

An application was made to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday by Charles Luscomb for an order for an open commission in a suit brought against Tibbetts, Harrison & Robbins, commission merchants, by Edelstein, Moses & Co., to examine Messrs. Tibbetts and Robbins, who live in Boston.

Mr. Luscomb says that the defendants had assigned for the benefit of creditors on April 15 last, and the property had only realized 50 per cent. on the dollar, although three months previously they had issued a statement showing that the firm possessed a surplus of $378,000. He says that there are several hundred thousand dollars not accounted for.

The company was a Massachusetts corporation, and Mr. Harrison is the only member resident in New-York, but he does not possess the required information. The action by the plaintiffs is to set aside a transfer of a large amount of goods made prior to the assignment on the ground of fraud.

Decision was reserved.

The Shaw Tubular Well Case.

There was another hearing before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday in the action of Jehyleman Shaw of Bridgeport, Conn., against Andrews Brothers, Brooklyn, for an accounting in connection with the defendants' use of a tubular well improvement patented by Shaw.

The plaintiff testified that Andrews Brothers, besides receiving a royalty from the City of Brooklyn for the use of the patent, were also making profit from contracts made elsewhere.

The chief object of the hearings is to discover if there was a "deal" with Brooklyn politicians by which Andrews Brothers made, as alleged, a profit of $600,000 from tubular wells worth only $80,000.

Another hearing will be had on Dec. 18.

Wants to Recover Her Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Embury McLean to enforce a contract for the sale of property at 148 East Forty-sixth Street which she agreed to buy for $25,000, and to restrain the defendant from selling a picture of the "Modern Venus," valued at $3,000, which she gave as security for mortgages of $17,000, which she allowed to remain on the property.

She says that, while the negotiations were pending, she allowed McLean to remove the painting from one storage house to another, and he now refuses to live up to the contract and threatens to sell the picture.

Judgment for Mrs. H. S. Jaffray.

A judgment by default was taken in the Supreme Court yesterday by Emma H. Jaffray for $6,226 against Howard S. Jaffray.

Mrs. Jaffray states that prior to 1893 she was the owner of a yacht and horses valued at the above amount. Her husband sold the yacht and horses for her, she says, but failed to turn over the amount to her.

There was no answer to the suit, and judgment was therefore taken by default. Henry W. Taft is her attorney.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Bischoff denied, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, motions of Cornelius J. Reilly and Peter W. Schlosser, depositors, for leave to intervene in any proceedings now pending or brought upon any account of the Harlem River Bank by David B. Sickels, receiver for the bank, and also to make exceptions to any allowance Mr. Sickels might claim as receiver or for services of any counsel. The applications were opposed by Deputy Attorney General Clarence W. Francis, who said that the granting of them would result in unlimited litigation.

—A jury in Part I. of the City Court yesterday awarded 6 cents damages to Marie Burnett, in her suit against Philander S. Rowland, a baker, at 2,080 Madison Avenue, for $2,000 damages for an assault on March 28. The plaintiff said that the baker struck her when he called at her mother's home, 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to collect a bill and was told that Mrs. Burnett was too ill to see him. Rowland denied the charge and said that both the mother and daughter attacked him and threw him down the stairs.

—A temporary injunction was granted yesterday by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, to Paine & McLaren, restraining Theodore W. Myres & Co. from disposing of 2,000 shares of preferred and common stock in a number of companies. The plaintiffs say that these shares were purchased for them upon their general account and not in behalf of the joint venture known as the "special Hocking Valley pool account."

—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed a decree declaring the will of Louis Grunhut to be valid. Mr. Grunhut died on April 13 last, and left an estate valued at $100,000 in real estate and $25,000 in personal property. He left $10,000 to his wife, Mary Mills Grunhut, the actress, and the residue to Rachel G. Grunhut, the wife of his deceased brother.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 109—James Allen, appellant, vs. Frank J. Cannon et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Dismissed, with costs for failure to print record.

No. 9—Maria H. N. Bartlett, executrix, &c., et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Emory W. McClintock, surviving partner.—Argument continued by C. W. Bangs for the defendant in error and concluded by Henry W. Goodrich for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 94—John Keane, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna Sophia Brygges, executrix, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by J. K. Redington for the plaintiff in error and continued by Charles K. Jenner for the defendants in error.

The call for Thursday, Dec. 5, will be as follows: Nos. 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, (and 115,) 105, 107, 111, (and 112,) 118, 116.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

29—Matheson & Co. vs. United States. 30—Wolff & Co. vs. same. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 12—Live Stock Car Company vs. May. 31—Lakey & Duncan vs. United States. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. Steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. Steamship Alliance. 35—Same vs. Steamship Seguranca. 36—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

122—Egbert vs. St. Paul F. and M. Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 188—Abramson vs. Tug H. D. McCord. 182—Kuper vs. Ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladahk. 150-151—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 207—Rogers vs. Canalboat C. C. Hanchett.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The United States Vinegar Company vs. Francis Froehrenbach et al., appellants.—Argued by Bruno Loewy for appellant, S. R. Ten Eyck for respondent.

Christine Beltz vs. The City of Yonkers, appellant.—Argued by James M. Hunt and John F. Brennan.

Edward Martin, appellant, vs. New-York Life Insurance Company.—Argued by James M. Hunt for appellant, William B. Hornblower for respondent. (unfinished.)

The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 289, 329, 330, 331, 332, 335, 336, 337.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Pitthan vs. McDonald.

Class IV.—2—United States Trust Company vs. Wildey. 3—Fitzpatrick vs. Sheridan. 4—Society for Relief of Poor Widows, &c., vs. Adler.

Class VIII.—5—Livingston vs. Baumgarten. 6—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Carter.

Class VIII.—7—Matter of Sinclaire Brewing Company. 8—Blume vs. Blume. 9—Matter of Lorillard. 10—Van Rensselaer vs. Chandler. 11—Matter of Waring. 12—Piza vs. Butler. 13—Williams vs. Sullivan. 14—Connor vs. Watson. 15—People, &c., vs. Schmidt. 16—Jones vs. Jones. 17—Ferguson vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company. 18—Monohan vs. Hart. 19—People, &c., vs. Pilmley. 20—Same vs. Brennan. 21—Same vs. Hankinson. 22—Matter of Collins. 23—Matteson vs. Dougan. 24—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 25—Monohan vs. Athy. 26—Branagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—Ryan vs. same. 28—Demarest vs. same. 29—Sufenanger vs. Sufenanger. 30—Williams vs. Livingston. 31—Horton vs. Muller. 32—Sattler vs. Hallock. 33—Jacob vs. Paradigin Construction Company. 34—Sillo vs. Sillo. 35—Matter of Graham. 36—Burden vs. Kip.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7173—Kernochan vs. Wilkens.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

55—Hecht vs. Hecht. 73—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 2—Kelly vs. Shanks. 30—Van Beuren vs. Munson.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

12—Zimmerman vs. Kirchner. 13—Same vs. same. 24—Cullen vs. Gallagher.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1589—Rogers vs. Proctor. 3198—Bagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 1433—Dooley vs. O'Gorman. 1653—Swanson vs. Halsey. 1643—Durand vs. Ames. 3392—Arnold vs. Symonds. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 3212—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 2869—Smith vs. same. 3196—Dieckerhoff vs. Alder. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1578—Bloker vs. Pringle. 3318—Linetsky vs. Todd. 3135—Cantor vs. Simpson. 3210—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handlebob vs. The Mayor, &c. 3291—Barrett vs. Coleman. 3343—Barrett vs. Hayes. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalte Company vs. Christman. 679—Marx vs. Gruber. 1300—Hogan vs. Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Company. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1486—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company. 1224—Frank vs. Downing. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

786—Murphy vs. Murphy. 548—Luse vs. Luse. 660—Jones vs. Raynor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1657—Croker vs. The Mayor, &c. 718—Bannett vs. Furnival. 923—McDonough vs. The Mayor, &c. 1146—Shaw vs. same. 903—Pressman vs. Mooney. 1081—Pelke vs. Gillespie. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 968—Strassner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann. 900—Henry vs. Salisbury.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 11 A. M.—Estate of Marguerite L. A. B. Larnac.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Alice Edwards, David Oppenheimer, Louis Silber, James M. Daly, Susan Cross, Henry C. Kling. At 2 P. M.: Frederick Hubbard, Max H. Gaetjen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills of: 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 993—John Bee. 1225—Catharine Kennedy. At 2 P. M.: 1106—Louis Landsberger.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Calendar clear.

271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 160—Tannenbaum vs. Breiman. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2611—Reich vs. Turk. 2887—Pickett vs. Conroy. 2936—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 405—Hammerstein vs. Elleson. 194—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 2449—Kelly vs. Parker. 3—Perkins vs. Cole. 6—Edward Barr Company vs. Lockitt. 84—Copeland vs. Rose. 91—Spratt vs. Long. 198—Aaronson vs. Greif. 125—Preston vs. Hilton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

392—Jennings vs. Bauer. 564—Kaufman vs. French. 561—Henrici vs. Lowenstein. 567—Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 322—Roth vs. Dumont. 328—Same vs. same. 565—Finkelstein vs. Barnett. 200—Gustavitton vs. Dienst. 403—Weil vs. Klages. 412—De La Vergne Refining Company vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 389—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same. 435—Bowne vs. Saalfield. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 348—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 349—Same vs. same. 424—Abenroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 430—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 521—Hirt vs. Vincent. 1343—Meyer vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 573—Kabat vs. Kutzman. 574—John vs. Hussong. 575—Rosenberg vs. Gernshyn. 576—Esposito vs. Masimino. 577—Cammann vs. Steinhardt. 590—Hamilton vs. Young. 581—Burger vs. Wheeler. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 584—Stapleton vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 588—Parson vs. Sturcke. 589—Darcy vs. Mehrbach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2933—Boehmer vs. Thompson. 2397—Hirsch vs. Weil. 2396—Same vs. same. 2876—Miley vs. Murray. 2090—Doglia vs. Barbara. 2824—Emanuil vs. Levy. 2786—Van Wyck vs. Thompson. 2219—Kahn vs. Gates. 3044—Coblens vs. O'Connor. 3047—Mancibo vs. Dutton. 3030—Ettinger vs. Herzog. 2982—Boehm vs. Hartung. 3048—Doyle vs. Hammond. 2974½—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Soloman. 2696—Buell vs. Hollins. 2713—O'Mara vs. Healey. 1873—Eldridge vs. Husted. 2244—New-York Advertising Company vs. Raphael. 3186—Sayles vs. Hart.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Charles Cordes and Charles McKenna. 2—Gertrude Nelson. 3—Paul Klinger, Jr. 4—Joseph Smith and George P. Argyle. 5—John A. Selsman. 6—John Bradley. 7—Gulano Libanato. 8—James McBride. 9—James Callahan. 10—Chu Tong. 11—James Reynolds. 12—James Little and Sandy Jones. 13—Charles Healey. 14—Patrick Healey and John McCutcheon.

leadings.—1—Henry Clancey, Frederick Hall, and Edward B. Smith. 2—Michael Farrell. 3—Timothy Mahoney. 4—George Scott. 5—John Tully and Gertrude Tully. 6—John Giambo and Nicolo Raceoppi. 7—William J. Dooley. 8—George Mayberry and Timothy Leary. 9—William Stock. 10—William Harris. 11—David Pender and John Ryan. 12—Labruto Calogero.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Louis Lachman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Lorillard, (three cases)—Richard N. Smith. New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Loehr—Gilbert M. Speir. Burden vs. Kip—Thomas E. Rush. Matter of Dunshee—Edward T. Wood. Dexter vs. Kaplan—Thomas D. Husted. Gillilan vs. Davidson—Edward L. Parris. McNally vs. McNally—John H. Judge.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Wood vs. Hagan—D. McLean Shaw.

Dugro, J.—Rosen vs. Korn—Edward Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Louise & Co. vs. Styron—Julius Lehman.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COUR

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Empire State Express Scores a Great Success.

BEATS THE NEW SCHEDULE TIME

A Trip from New-York to Buffalo in Eight Hours and Ten Minutes, Just Five Minutes Ahead of Time—Railway Notes.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—An eminently successful trip of the west-bound Empire State Express was made to-day. That noted New-York Central flier gave conclusive proof of its ability to make its new schedule time of eight hours and fifteen minutes. It not only was successful in this regard to-day, but arrived five minutes ahead of time, so that if there was any doubt on the question this demonstrates beyond dispute that the Empire State Express is the fastest long-distance train in the world.

The trip was made under favorable conditions as far as Batavia, where the train encountered a snowstorm. Fearing that this might delay her again, the engineer let out a few more notches of the throttle. He had eighteen minutes in which to make the ten and sixty-seven one-hundredths miles between Grimesville and Buffalo, and he made it in thirteen minutes, arriving in Buffalo at 4:40 o'clock, five minutes ahead of time.

That was the only piece of road on the whole run where the train broke away from the schedule. Up the Hudson Division she ran even to the minute, and was recorded exactly with her schedule at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Batavia. There was no snow to speak of east of Batavia. Reports of the engineers indicate that they experienced no difficulty in holding the train to the 53 1-3 miles an hour average. The fastest time, the 81 miles between Syracuse and Rochester, was made in 80 minutes, or over a mile a minute.

To a United Press representative the Central officials said to-night that the Empire State Express had amply atoned for her failure to make schedule time yesterday and Monday, and promised that in the future the train would adhere strictly to schedule time. The Empire State Express now holds the world's record as the fastest regular passenger train.

The speed of the best trains of foreign nations is: England, 51.75 miles per hour; Germany, 51.25; France, 49.88; Belgium, 45.04; Holland, 44.75; Italy, 42.04; Austria-Hungary, 41.75. America heads the list with 53.33 miles per hour to the credit of the Empire State Express. For more than four years this train has made its daily run of 440 miles in 520 minutes, which is at the rate of 51 miles an hour, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs. Its new time of 495 minutes is not that of an experimental run, but is scheduled for daily service Between New-York and Buffalo until a further reduction becomes practicable.

The fast single run between the two cities was made on Sept. 11 last, when the New-York Central train covered the distance of 436½ miles to East Buffalo in 407 minutes, an average of 64½ miles an hour. This was 1¼ miles an hour better than the best English record over a single run, and the New-York Central now holds world's records for the best single run, and for the fastest regular long-distance train.

SALE POSTPONED.

New Phase in the Long Island Traction Litigation.

The sale of the Long Island Traction Company under the reorganization scheme, which was to have occurred at the Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, this city, yesterday, has been postponed.

The postponement was caused by the action of Emma T. O'Connor, the holder of some of the stock, who began proceedings to have the decree of sale set aside.

Justice Nathan Goff of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Richmond, Va., has issued an order in the injunction suit, setting Dec. 10 as the day on which the order is returnable, when the defendants must appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Until the matter is settled, therefore, the sale will not take place.

In addition to Mrs. O'Connor's injunction proceedings Patrick A. Flynn has begun an action as the owner of bonds of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, asking for an order to compel the sale of the individual pieces and articles of property owned by the traction company separately, instead of in bulk.

Mrs. O'Connor's petition is made under title of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company against the Long Island Traction Company and others, and alleges mismanagement.

The Long Island Traction Company owns the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which leases the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. On June 25 a plan of reorganization providing for the incorporation of a new company was decided upon, and a 10 per cent. assessment was called.

The interest on the $1,875,000 collateral trust notes was not paid on Aug. 1, and on Oct. 11 a decree of sale was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, and the property was ordered to be sold by F. Kingsbury Curtis, an officer appointed by the court.

HUNTINGTON READY TO SIGN.

The Agreement Between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad.

Collis P. Huntington, speaking as President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, yesterday, said: "Terms have been fully agreed upon for a settlement of the differences between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad. If the Panama Railroad Company signs the agreement as it now stands the Pacific Mail Company will sign it. On two or three previous occasions the two companies have been on the verge of signing an agreement, but at the last moment questions arose regarding the meaning of certain parts of the phraseology of the document, and the signatures were not affixed. I hope that the matter will now be closed up."

Mr. Edward Simons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, said: "I expect that the agreement will be signed in a day or two."

Under the new agreement the Pacific Mail Company will withdraw its boats between New-York and Aspinwall, and the Panama Railroad will withdraw its boats between Panama and San Francisco. Thus the Pacific Mail Company will have the business on the Pacific to itself, and the Panama Railroad will enjoy exclusively the traffic on the Atlantic. Each company will make the rates on through business originating in its particular field. There are some changes in the division of rates from the previous arrangement, but on this point there was no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. The contract of 1892 covering the steamship business between Panama and Acapulco is recognized as binding by the Panama Railroad.

ERIE TICKETS OUTLAWED.

They Were Issued at Reduced Rates Some Years Ago.

Formal notice has been issued by D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad Company, that certain tickets (454 in all) issued by the old company, reading "Iron Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo to New-York," will not be honored by the new Erie Railroad Company. The number of each ticket is given in Mr. Roberts's circular.

These outlawed tickets are part of a batch which was placed upon the market by the Erie management some years ago, during a war of passenger rates. Although first-class tickets, they were sold in blocks at reduced rates in order to offset alleged cuts made by other roads. Nearly all of the tickets got into the hands of "scalpers," and a goodly portion of them were absorbed in Buffalo. Some of them eventually found their way into Buffalo banks as collateral for loans to their purchasers.

It has been Mr. Roberts's endeavor since he has been at the head of the Erie's passenger department to reclaim these tickets. In some instances he has offered the "scalpers" more than their face value, but for one reason and another all such offers have been refused. Now that the old New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, which issued the reduced rate tickets, has been wiped out of existence, the management of the new company has decided not to recognize the validity of the 454 pasteboards.

Affairs of Atchison.

In Topeka, Kan. last Tuesday a committee of bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company to prevent the property of the former being absorbed in the foreclosure sale of the latter. They allege in their petition that the Atchison Company became possessed of the property of the 'Frisco company by fraud, and has controlled it in such a way as to impair its value and damage its business.

Meetings of the Atchison Reorganization Committee and of the old Board of Directors were held in this city yesterday, but there was no discussion of this alleged suit. In fact, nobody in New-York identified with the Atchison system appeared to know anything about it.

It is expected that the sale of the Atchison property under foreclosure will occur in Topeka on the 10th inst.

A Lehigh Valley Purchase.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Middlesex Valley Railroad. This road lies in the northwestern part of New-York and extends from Naples to Geneva. It is about twenty-nine miles long and it is thought will be a good feeder to the main line.

At the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company very little information outside of the fact that the Middlesex Valley Railroad had been acquired could be gained. It is said that the road was purchased outright and that the Lehigh Valley Company will assume all its obligations. It is to be known as the Middlesex branch of the Pennsylvania and New-York Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The road is to be operated at once by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and a passenger service is to be established.

Central Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Commissioner George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, returned yesterday from New-Orleans. Speaking of the effect upon the Central Traffic Association of the new Trunk Line Association, Mr. Blanchard said that that would be the chief subject for discussion at the big meeting of General Managers here Thursday. It is believed that the necessity of continuing to look after local business will prevent the dissolution of the Central Traffic Association, though a remodeling of the agreement will be necessary. For the same reasons the dissolution of the old Trunk Line Association is not among the probabilities. The new organization will simply take the place of the joint committee of both associations.

Northern Pacific Report.

Frank G. Bigelow and E. H. McHenry, receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, filed their first monthly report in Milwaukee last Monday. It expressly states that they are the receivers of the property in trust in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. The report shows the total receipts from the operation of the road for October to be $3,118,632, which, added to the balance on hand and on deposit Sept. 30, 1895, $1,524,604, makes a total of $4,643,237. The disbursements, aggregated $1,795,762, leaving a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1895, of $2,847,534.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Railway Commissioners of Iowa have filed their biennial report with the Governor. In reference to joint rates they recommend an amendment to the statute, so as to give the Commissioners absolute power in fixing the rates by hearing, or amend the law to establish rates at some fixed basis, the commission suggesting the 80 per cent. basis.

—An attractive little book entitled "Shooting on Field and Marsh," has been issued by the passenger department of the Atlantic Coast Line. It illustrates and describes points along that line of special interest to sportsmen. This is the route of the high-class St. John and Florida special, running between New-York and St. Augustine.

—At a meeting of the Northern Pacific second bondholders' committee, of which Johnstone Livingston is Chairman, which was held in the Equitable Building, the Northern Pacific situation was discussed, but no action of public interest was taken.

—Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, in this city, yesterday, relieved the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of its trust as trustee under the first consolidated mortgage of the Erie road, and appointed the State Trust Company in its stead.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Third Vice President of the Southern Railway, have just completed an inspection trip over a large portion of that extensive system.

—A report on the reorganization of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad Company will be submitted by the bondholders' committee at a meeting to be held at 54 Wall Street next Monday.

—Edward R. Bacon, who has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, was at one time connected with a Buffalo law firm of which Grover Cleveland was a member.

—Stockholders of the Brunswick and Western Railway have elected the following Directors: H. B. Plant, M. F. Plant, R. E. Lyons, Jr., Frank Newcomer, E. B. Haskell, C. F. Goodyear, and D. F. Jack.

—A meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Directors will be held in this city to-day, at which action will be taken in the matter of dividends on the preferred and common stock.

—J. M. Hannaford, General Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the First Vice Presidency of the Erie, is now in this city.

—At a meeting of representatives of the fast freight lines in Buffalo last Tuesday the amended "Niagara Falls plan" of railway freight accounting was adopted.

—It is estimated that the gross earnings of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford road for October will show an increase of nearly $200,000.

—R. E. George is now the Traveling Passenger Agent of the Houston and Texas Central Road, with headquarters in Houston, Texas.

—For the fourth week in November the Southern Railway Company reports an increase of $18,124 in its earnings.

—N. H. Foster has been appointed manager's assistant of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—Albert Keep, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, is in New-York.

—E. T. Jeffery has been elected President of the reorganized Rio Grande Southern Railroad.

—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway is in this city for a few days.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Road, is in Chicago.

CORONER'S JURY BLAMES NO ONE

The Accident at the Tilly Foster Mine Unavoidable.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Coroner Penny held an inquest to-day over the remains of the ten men who were killed in the Tilly Foster Mine disaster Friday. Many witnesses were examined, the majority of them being employes of Contractor Stephens, who also was present.

The jury brought in a verdict which declared that the men came to their death by being crushed by the slide of rock from the northeast side of the mine at Tilly Foster, and that the accident was unavoidable.

It is said that Contractor Stephens offered men $25 besides their day's wages to work in the pit, so as to recover the three missing bodies. The men who were working in the pit this morning were driven out on account of falling rock. Work, however, was resumed this afternoon with a force of forty men blasting the heavy boulders. State Mine Inspector King was on the grounds.

SAYS A MINISTER SLANDERED HIM

Assemblyman King Will Sue the Rev. W. L. Sweet.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 4.—Assemblyman King of this city announced to-day that he would commence suit against the Rev. W. L. Sweet, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who in a sermon Thanksgiving Day is said to have charged King with buying votes election day.

In addition to the suit for slander, Mr. King will seek to have the minister criminally proceeded against for libel.

Mr. King says he will ask that a caplas be issued against the minister pending the trial.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Block Front Sold Up Town—Adding to the Altman Plot—Many Auction Transactions.

Messrs. S. M. & B. M. Cohen have sold to J. Allen Townsend the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 201.10 by 100.

The Hutton estate has sold, at $45,000, the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 100.11 by 120.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has sold the brewery property at 135 to 143 West Eighteenth Street, 125 by 84. This adjoins to the westward the plot heretofore purchased by Messrs. B. Altman & Co., and it is understood that they have also bought this additional property to add to their store.

The property on West Third Street, mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday as bought by Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh, was sold to them at an advance by Mr. Henry Corn, who recently obtained it from the Stewart heirs.

There was a particularly large attendance in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, because of the many offerings. Eight auctioneers held sales, and a number of outsiders were among the bidders. Mr. Philip A. Smith sold to Henry Alsheimer, at $11,950, the Astor leasehold of 419 East Fifteenth Street, north side, 319 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement. To Henry G. Autenrieth, at $35,-500, he sold, under foreclosure, a plot of 2 263-1,000 acres on the east side of Northern Avenue, (a private road,) 380 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, the right, &c., of the Four-in-Hand Club to a spring and 644-1,000 acres adjoining; also, to a semi-circular piece of land at entrance to the King's Bridge Road; also, to a dock and three private roads. The bidding on this parcel was particularly spirited.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, in partition, to Thomas C. Chalmers, a party to the action, two parcels. The first, at $68,000, was the five-story brick building 58 Walker Street, north side, 153 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100. The other, at $85,000, consisted of 25 West Seventeenth Street, extending to 20 West Eighteenth Street, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 184, with four-story brownstone dwelling in Seventeenth Street and two-story stable in Eighteenth Street.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $14,700, to Henry Bulling, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 2,069 Second Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 75.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, at $7,599, to the plaintiff, Herbert S. Ogden, the three-story brick dwelling on the west side of Lorillard Street, 128.6½ feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. To the plaintiff, Mary T. Lynch, they sold, under foreclosure, at $61,934, the two five-story brownstone dwellings 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 39.5 1-7 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 39.5 1-7 by 80. To the plaintiff, Felice Tocci, they sold, by receiver's order, at $47,700, the two five-story brick and brownstone tenements 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street, south side, between First and Second Avenues, 38.8 by 94.10.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, David J. Dean, at $14,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11. Under foreclosure, also, he sold, to the plaintiffs, the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Protestant Episcopal Clergymen, at $15,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 145 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 168 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 100.5.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam, at $86,-254, the property at 228 to 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 352 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 170 by 100.11, with foundations for five flats.

Mr. August Kleinau, as auctioneer for the Sheriff, sold, under foreclosure, at $4,550, to Dennis W. Moran, one of the defendants, the property on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 142.45 by 52.06 by 127.95.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, to H. C. Bowers, at $32,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 35 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 194.3½ feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.2 by 98.9.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75; also 1,148 Second Avenue, 20 by 75, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,275.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 75 by 150, with frame dwellings.

By the Sheriff, execution sales, the right, title, and interest of Jonas F. Durlacher in a lot on south side of Intervale Avenue, 96.14 feet west of Intervale Avenue, 26.71 by 112.13 by 25 by 121.52; also the right, &c., of Emma L. Jacquelin to 115 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 420 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by Jacob Riehl of 611 Eagle Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements; cost, $15,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, by P. Skelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, stable, and storage; cost, $80,-000.

No. 58 West Twenty-second Street, by George S. Lispenasse, owner; John Melz of 211 East Twenty-fifth Street, lessee, alterations to a two and four story brick store and dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 81 Columbia Street, (rear,) by Frederick Kreh Hammann of 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Samuel Gross, lessee, alterations to a five-story shop and ballroom; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Martin Ungrich of 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 622 Eighth Avenue, by Anton B. Schmidt, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $900.

First Avenue, east side, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-Sixth Streets, by the Mayor, &c., City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick schoolhouse; cost, $1,000.

Matilda Street, west side, 100 feet south of Westchester Avenue, by same, alterations to a two-story and attic brick schoolhouse; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, and East River, (Harlem Hospital,) by the Department of Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, alterations to a one-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Same property, by same, alterations to a one-story iframe shed; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

LISPENARD ST, 60 and 62, s s, 140.3 ft w of Broadway; Frederick M. Littlefield and wife to New-York Building and Improvement Company.....$150,000

SAME PROPERTY; New-York Building and Improvement Company to John Farrell.....

GREENWICH AV, 125; Jane Kessler to Minnie Regensburg..... 10,000

GREENE ST, 188 and 188, also 105 Bleecker St; Emanuel Hellner and others to Elias Kempner..... 21,000

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Fisher and wife to Maria S. Simonson..... 1

20TH ST, n e s, 225 West; Lucy A. Cummins to Joseph Kunz..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 50x84; Thomas B. Kerr and wife to Joseph C. Boese..... 10

34TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 15x98.9; Harriet Reeve to Margaret B. Johnston..... 18,000

AVENUE B, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x98; Conrad R. Schmitt to Fannie Bonk. 1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x83.6; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to German Savings Bank of New-York City..... 19,000

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Alfred Rauchfuss to John J. Fish..... 1

62D ST, 219 West; Bertha Smith and husband to Theodor Von Ganther..... 1

INTERIOR LOTS 7 and 8, between 75th and 76th Sts, w of 11th Av, map of lands of Pelatiah Perit; John P. Huntington to James G. Powers..... 1

418T ST, 57 East; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to John M. Lockhart..... 17,500

64TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Theodor Rosenfeld and wife to Rosalie A. Oakley..... 30,000

56TH ST, 27 West; Sarah J. Kissam to Matthew C. D. Borden..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; Carrie H. Schnugg to Francis J. Schnugg..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 75.9 ft w of Avenue A, 22x102.2; Emma Kohla to Henry Kohla.. 1

92D ST, s s, 178.10 ft e of 5th Av, 18x100.8, and adjoining strip, 3.10x100.8; Thomas L. Bushong, referee, to Phoebe P. Knapp, and others, executors, &c., of Joseph F. Knapp..... 24,000

104TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Benjamin B. Johnston to Jacob M. Newman..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 58.3 ft s of 115th St, 17.8x100; Henry W. Jordan and wife to Miles M. Bushong..... 22,500

120TH ST, 328 East; Rose Jennewein to Max Marx..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Max Marx and wife to Louis Friess..... 7,500

7TH AV and 116th St, s e corner, 100.11x150; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Simon Haberman..... 10,000

103D ST, 12 West; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to Marie L. Dewsnap..... 1

118TH ST, 255 West; Max Marx and wife to Rose Jennewein..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 22x99.11; Florence A. Morrison to Albert Scharf..... 29,000

WEST END AV, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 17x92; John Fish and wife to Alfred Rauchfuss..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 147th St., 24.11x100; August Finck and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 10

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 150x99.11; James Gibson to Jacob Hess.. 1

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 40x99.11; same to Edwin E. Stillman..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 50 ft w of 11th Av and 40 ft n of 184th St, 59.11x70; same to Walter R. Comfort..... 1

184TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of 11th Av, 70x40; same to John D. Beals..... 1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 51.1x100; John J. Brady and wife to John and Mathias Haffen..... 33,500

161ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 25x65; Thomas H. Bell to John Yule..... 1

LEGGETT AV, n s, 25 ft e of Hewitt Place, 22.6x100; John P. Curley to Thomas F. Meinhardt..... 5,700

LEGGETT ST, n s, 50 ft w of Barry Av, 25x100; Meis Toelberg and wife to Ellen Quinlan..... 2,700

LEBANON ST, n e s, 123.3 ft s e of Crotona Av, 25x100; William Henderson and wife to Patrick Mullin and wife..... 4,200

LOT 93, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Henry Zimmer..... 1,650

170TH ST, s s, 51.11 ft w of Bristow St, 48.3x128.8x42.1x130.3; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Elias H. Sproesig..... 10

CATHARINE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Frederick Knebel and wife to Moritz Lowenstein..... 2,300

LOTS 244, 253, 268, 271, 280, 283, 291, 301, 294, and 333, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to William F. Auerbach..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 92d St, 16.9x80; Alfred Beams and wife to George Ehret. 20,000

LOTS 301, 244, 253, 268, 271, 280, 283, 291, 294, 333, 135, 142, 146, 180, and 147, map of Arden property..... 320

COOPER AV, e s, Lots 44 to 48, map of William Cooper, Westchester, 125x100; Samuel Lazarus and wife to John Young..... 300

LOT 283, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; William H. Sweeney, referee, to Bernard P. Monahan..... 550

ELLIOTT AV, n s, 376 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 25x74.10x20x140.3; Matthew Adams to Margaret Eagan..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, n s, 351 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 25x143.6x20x141.10; Matthew Adams to Bridget A. Lunney..... 1

LOTS 146, 147, 180, 234, 253, 268, 271, 280, 283, 291, 294, 301, and 33, map of Arden property; William F. Auerbach and wife to John H. Recknagel..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CRAWFORD, George, to Jacob Taylor; 203 West 77th St, 1 year..... $4,350

FRANK, Carl, to Alphonse G. Pochner; 183 East Houston St, store, 6 months; per month..... 85

GREENTHAL, Morris, to John Mayer; 606 2d Av, south store, 3 years..... 840

LAVERY, Daniel, to Marco Mardo; 308 West 39th St, 5 years..... 492

POLHEMUS, Mary A., to Ernest G. Y. H. Bauer; store, &c., 361 Bowery, 3 years..... 2,400

SOUTHMAYD, Charles F., to James Morrison, 77 4th Av, 5 years..... 1,500

STRAUSS, Emanuel, to Thomas Hannegan; n w corner of 2d Av and 103d St, 5 years..... 1,300

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLlege, New-York, to Francesca M. De Alfaro; 37 West 49th St, 21 years.. 918

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, William F., and wife to E. V. Burton; Lots 135-142, 146-147, and other property, Four mortgages..... $4,597

BUTLER, Jacob D., to August Finck; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 1 year..... 10,000

BUCHIM, Max, and others, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Mercer and Spring Sts, 5 years..... 190,000

BUDD, Ellen, and another to Archibald D. Russell; s s of Bethune St, 81 ft w of Washington St, 7 years..... 55,000

COLBY, Arthur H., and another to Silas F. Conyon; s w corner of Church and White Sts, and other property, 2 years.. 2,500

CRANE, Charlton W., to Isabella E. K. Burnham, guardian; 144 West 32d St, 3 years..... 2,000

CARROLL, Mary M., to Jacob A. Geissenheimer and another, trustees; 214 East 12th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to Alice H. Donat; 214 East 12th St, 1 year..... 4,600

DEWSNAP, Marie L., to A. J. Kerwin; 12 West 103d St, 5 years..... 6,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to William E. Calendar; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, demand..... 1,270

DAVIDSON, Mary W., to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; s s of 125th St, 92.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 12,000

DE NIELI, Henty A., and others, executors, to David McClure; 203 Front St and 207 Water St, 1 year..... 20,000

EHRENFELD, Rebecca, and another to George Hill; n e ½ of Lot 290, map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 1,800

FRIES, John, and another to Franz Benada and another; n s of 133d St, 268 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 1,100

SAME to Harlem Savings Bank; same property, 1 year..... 2,250

GLYNN, Frances T., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 230 East 30th St, 1 year..... 1,500

HOLME, Maud Van B., to Union Trust Company of New-York, as trustees; s s of 49th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years.. 10,000

SAME to John H. Henshaw; 60 East 49th St, 1 year..... 2,520

HESS, Jacob, to James Gibson and another; n s of 184th St, 900 ft w of No. 120 Trinity Avenue, 3 years..... 7,250

HEYLMAN, Charles, and wife to Kate E. Rogers; w s of Decatur Av, 216.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500

JHNSTON, Mingo A., and another to Harriet Reeve; n s of 34th St, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

LEWIN, Magdalena, to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; e s of Jackson Av, 100 ft s of 165th St, installments..... 3,800

KINGSTON, George W., and wife to Elizabeth Hingman; w s of Baker Av, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 650

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to John T. Terry and another, trustees, e s of St. Nicholas Av, 165.10 ft n of 130th St, two mortgages, 5 years..... 65,000

SAME to Emil Gabler and others, executors; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 133.10 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 32,000

MORRISON, Florence A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 151st St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 15,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to John T. Terry and another, as trustee; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.10 ft n of 130th St, 5 years..... 32,500

MEINHARDT, Thomas F., and wife to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e s of Leggett Av, 25 ft s e of Hewitt Place, installments. 5,700

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., and wife to Annie C. Rensch; n s of 26th St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 8 years..... 28,000

MARX, Max, to Rosa Jennewein; 328 East 120th St, 3 years..... 5,500

MULLIN, Patrick, and another to William Henderson; n s of Lebanon St, 123 ft e of Crotona Av, installments.. 650

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Benjamin B. Johnston; n s of 104th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 10,000

QUINLAN, Ellen, to Nora F. Cahill; n s of 144th St, 50 ft w of Leggett Av, 3 years..... 1,500

REPPER, Mathilde, to E. V. Burton; Lots 204, 208, and 515, map of Arden property, 2 years..... 962

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 101st St, 100 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 40,000

SCHARF, Albert, to Jacob Liebman; n s of 151st St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SMITH, Charles, and wife to the John Kress Brewing Company; Avenue A n e corner of 10th St, 1 year..... 8,500

SCHOPER, Henry, and wife to Robert F. Seiffert; w s of Gouverneur Av, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 400

VON GAUTHER, Theodor, to Margaret Inglis; 219 West 62d St, 4 years.... 15,000

WHIFFEN, Thomas R., to Henry Weil; n w corner 3d Av and 87th St, 5 years. 16,000

WOOD, Mary E., to Henrietta Martin; n s of 118th St, 263 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WALSH, Bernard, and wife to Peter Doelger; n s of 50th St, 525 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 9,100

WALLACH, Hannah, and another to Aaron Carter and others, trustees; 288 Avenue A, 3 years..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to J. R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (two assignments).. $83,000

BLAIR, Caroline A., to William H. Payne..... 900

BOWERS, John M., and another, executors, to Evelina Bliss..... 10,053

BECK, Hedwig S., to Meyer Jarmulowsky. 12,715

BUSH, Mary T., to E. E. Horn..... 7,175

ELLENVILLE SAVINGS BANK to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000

McCARTY, James, to Nathan A. Taylor and others..... 1

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to G. L. Douglass..... 500

THE BRADLEY AND CURRIER COMPANY (Limited) to Alfred Rossier.. --

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to American Tract Society..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

ORCHARD ST, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St, 100 ft front; Allen St, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144 ft front; Cornelius M. Breen against Anna Lennon and others, (action to foreclose mechanics's lien.)

46TH ST, 148 East; Elizabeth Matthews against Abram Devendorf and others, (specific performances.)

FULTON and West Sts, s e corner, 24x99.1; Harrison and West Sts, s e corner, 74x24; Irving National Bank against Charles Spellmeyer, (notice of attachment.)

2D AV, 1,873 to 1,877, 2,306, and 1,983; Avenue A, 1,353, and other parcels; Karl M. Wallach against Hannah Wallach and others, (partition.)

3D AV, 690, 692, 694, 863, 817, 825; Manhattan Railway against Justin Herold and others, (action to acquire title.)

9TH AV and 44th St, n w corner, 20x80; Louise Pelletier against Caroline Hunstel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOSTON ROAD, 1,353; L. E. Blake against Lizzie Kronenberger, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

206TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of 10th Av, 75x—; Bertha E. Krischet against Samuel McCamman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH AV and 151st St, n e corner, 31x100; John H. Nesbit against Augusta B. Combes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

UNION AV, e s, 94.2 ft s of Kelly St, 50x90; George Mackenzie against Patrick Donohue and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

154TH ST, and New Av, n e corner, 25x89.6; Joseph Muller against Bernard S. Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

4TH AV, 104 and 106; William P. Youngs & Brothers, against estate of O. B. Potter, owners; Woodruff, Conklin & Bayer, sub-contractors; R. H. Casey, contractor $487

CONCORD ST, s e s, 250 ft s w of Kosciusko Av, 25 ft front; Edward E. Bard against C. A. D. Meyerhoff, owner and contractor..... 25

9TH ST, 38 and 44 East; Thomas Donohue against Elias and Samuel Kempner, owners; John Glasbrenner, contractor..... 150

SAME PROPERTY; A. Schlegelmich against same owners and contractor.... 25

108TH ST and 1st Av, n w corner, 95x25.11; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Joseph Meyer and August Haberman, owners; Joseph F. Mayer, contractor..... 78

13TH ST, 19 West; 14th St, 20 West; New-York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against George A. Hearn, owner; John Weber & Co., contractors..... 1,070

4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; Clara Messer against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor; Ignatz Roth and Albert Herskovitz, owners..... 335

NEW STEERAGE RATES IN FORCE

If Maintained a Material Difference Will be Made in the Income of Steamship Companies.

The advanced steerage rates both from and to Europe went into effect yesterday. The new schedule was issued Tuesday, by Lawson B. Sandford, Secretary to the Continental Conference, which includes the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan-State and Anchor Lines.

The new arrangement classifies all the steamships according to their speed, and the rates on first and second class steamships will be as follows:

	First Class.	Second Class.
Liverpool and Queenstown	$27.00	$25.50
London, via Liverpool	27.00	25.50
Glasgow, via Liverpool	27.00	25.50
Londonderry or Belfast, via Liverpool	27.00	25.50
Bristol, via Liverpool	29.70	28.20
Cardiff, via Liverpool	29.50	28.00
Dublin, via Liverpool	28.00	26.50
Dublin, via Queenstown (all rail).	29.20	27.70
Copenhagen, Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondjem, Esbjerg, Gothenburg, Malmo, or Stavanger	32.00	30.50
Stockholm	35.00	33.50
H

AGAINST THE SUGAR TRUST

Proceedings to Revoke Its Certificate to do Business in This State.

SYRACUSE GROCERS THE PETITIONERS

Application to be Made to the Attorney General Dec. 19 — Mr. Parsons's Statement for the Company.

Papers were served yesterday afternoon on John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, at his office, in Wall Street, giving notice of proceedings to be brought before the Attorney General of this State.

The petitioners, George Hunt and Simon Hughes, of Syracuse ask that the Attorney General take proceedings to revoke the certificate procured from the Secretary of State, under Section 15, of the General Corporation Laws, authorizing the company to do business, upon the ground that the American Sugar Refining Company binds jobbers in sugars to sell the products of sugar at prices to be determined by the company, thereby creating a trust and monopoly, contrary to laws of the State.

The papers were served by a detective from an agency in this city. The detective visited the office of Mr. Searles and told the clerk that he wished to see that gentleman in regard to obtaining a situation, and that he had letters of introduction to him. He was kept waiting nearly three hours before Mr. Searles came out of his private office. The papers were immediately served. The only comment made by Mr. Searles was that the young man had no need to practice a deception in order to gain an audience with him, that he would have permitted him to serve the papers willingly.

Mr. Searles took the petition, covering over thirty closely typewritten pages, and retired to his private office. A few minutes later Lawyer John E. Parsons, counsel of the company, appeared, and they remained in consultation over an hour.

When the papers had been examined the following was given out by Mr. Parsons, in Mr. Searles's presence, as defining the position of the trust:

"Any one can serve papers upon such an application. I have glanced over the papers. They proceed upon the idea that the American Sugar Refining Company is a combination of the large number of previously existing corporation and individual sugar refiners. There are further allegations, all for the purpose of establishing that the company is a monopoly. The fact is that the American Sugar Refining Company is the only corporation now existing. All preceding corporations have been dissolved and are out of existence. Not only is there no law which prevents a corporation from acquiring property which previously belonged to other individuals or companies, but the statutes of this State and of New-Jersey make express provision that this may be done.

"The company has always been most careful that nothing should be done to countenance the idea of a monopoly. Anybody can carry on the business of sugar refining in this State or anywhere else so far as the American company is concerned. It has never made any contract or agreement to the contrary. Any one can buy sugar from the American company or from any other refiner or seller. Any one can sell at any price that he likes."

Service of the papers became known in Wall Street after the market had closed with a net advance of 1 per cent. in the stock for the day.

The petition was brought to this city early yesterday morning by Lawyer Thomas H. Wood of the firm of Wood & Smith, of Syracuse. Mr. Wood last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said the petition was the result of a concerted action by the retailers of the State to overthrow the American Sugar Refining Company. Many of the grocers had been shut off by that corporation through the appointing of agents of the company's own selection.

When asked for the names of some of the retailers interested, Mr. Wood said that, so far as he was concerned, he knew only the petitioners in the case—George Hunt and Simon Hughes—who, he said, were representative retail grocers in Syracuse. He declined with much emphasis that it was an attempt to "bear" the stock. Later, however, he admitted that possibly others than retailers were interested in the outcome of the action, but asserted that, so far as he knew, professionally, his clients were alone in presenting the petition.

Mr. Wood and his partner are only the attorneys in the case, and the counsel of the petitioners are Stone, Gannon & Pettit of Syracuse.

The petition states that application to the Attorney General will be made in Albany Dec. 19, that he take action to perpetually enjoin and prohibit the company, its officers, and agents, from carrying on within the State of New-York the manufacturing, refining, and selling of sugar, molasses, and melada, and from giving effect to "or perpetuating the illegal trust, combination, and monopoly and conspiracy known as the American Sugar Refining Company."

A detailed history of the sugar refining company follows. It is stated that, in 1887, many firms and corporations were engaged in the sugar business, and that these firms manufactured and sold 72 7-10 per cent. of the sugar consumed in this country. The petition then asserts:

Unlawfully conspiring together, each with the others, to control and monopolize the entire business of manufacturing and selling sugar products in the United States, and to combine their several interests with the view to crushing out all rivalry and competition, and to hinder, obstruct, and prevent other persons from engaging in said business, and preventing competition between themselves, and, as between themselves, individually, and others engaged in the same business, and to fix, and maintain such prices of such products as they might arbitrarily establish, and to create and carry out the restriction and prevent competition in manufacturing and selling, and for the purpose of creating and forming a trust to control the manufacture and sale of said products, and establishing an unlawful monopoly in the manufacture and sale thereof, they organized the corporation known as the Sugar Refiners Company under the laws of this State.

It is then claimed that the decisions in an action against the North River Refining Company declared that the Sugar Refinery Company was null and void, being contrary to all and public policy, and that thereupon the American Sugar Refining Company was organized in New-Jersey.

In support of the claim that the company strives to prevent competition the following form of agreement is cited:

Dear Sir: We inclose herewith invoices of even date, from which you are entitled to our usual deduction of 1 per cent. trade discount on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days.

Should you so desire, we shall be pleased upon receipt of within request to constitute you one of our agents, in which case sugar will be consigned to you for sale, as our factor, upon the following terms, the title to remain in us subject to our advances and return to you of your necessary outlay:

1. You are to advance to us within thirty days the amount of the invoice, which will be made up at our daily quotations, less 1 per cent. trade discount, less 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, with theright to deduct 1 per cent. additional if the invoice is made cash in seven days; the advance to be without recourse, to, or reclamation upon us, and to be due in any event.

2. The sugar, when cold, is to be billed in our name, although, in fact, as factor for us, and you shall without reclamation at our own cost, pay all expenses and assume all risks of the property and of payment or collection. You are not to incur any expense on our account.

3. None of the sugar shall be sold or disposed of by you either directly or indirectly for less than our daily quotation, with freight added from refining point of sale, (as per equality rate book) nor on more liberal terms as to credits or cash discounts.

So long as the following conditions are observed by you, we will, upon affidavit to that effect, pay you a commission of 8-16 of a cent per pound, in addition thereto you shall retain the profit thereto, if any, over the advance made as above provided; in case of any failure to comply with either of the above conditions no commission will be payable. Settlements will be made for each month's commissions at the expiration of three months thereafter. All commissions payable for the period preceding the three months will then become due. Payments will only be made as above.

This agency is terminable at the pleasure of either party on written notice. Yours respectfully, THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY

The petitioner alleges that this agreement binds the sellers not to sell or dispose of the American Company's products below the common list price, which is wholly within the control of the trust. It is further claimed that the result of this agreement is to prevent the persons taking the sugar according to these terms from purchasing such products except from the American company, by reason of the fact that the company practically controls the entire product of the United States.

In conclusion the petition alleges that the firms comprising the American company are still separate and independent organizations.

Mr. Wood left the city last night for Albany. Mr. Gannon of Stone, Gannon & Pettit, of Syracuse, counsel of the petitioners, reached this city late yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but no statement could be obtained from him.

SHELTON'S MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Horace S. Plumb's Gift to the Connecticut Village in Honor of His Brother Dedicated.

SHELTON, Conn., Dec. 4.—The Plumb Memorial Library in this village was dedicated and presented to the Town of Huntington to-day.

The building is the gift of Horace S. Plumb of Bridgeport in memory of his late brother, David Wells Plumb, who was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of this place, and interested in public libraries.

The building is of red Windsor Hill sandstone from the ground to the window sills, and of salmon-tinted brick above. The main roof is of red slate, and that of the tower of Spanish tiles. The various cornices and other metal work are of copper, tinted green by the use of an acid bath. The main entrance is of stone, elaborately carved.

The interior contains, besides the open vestibule, a central hall, reading room, book-

PLUMB MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SHELTON, CONN.
The Valuable Testimonial to a Dead Brother Which Was Dedicated Yesterday.

room, Trustees' room, and Librarian's room. All interior woodwork is of quartered oak and is richly paneled and carved.

The bookroom has accommodations for about 10,000 volumes.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGINEERS

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE EXPERTS IN MECHANICS.

John Fritz Selected as President of the Society Holding Its Yearly Convention in This City.

At the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday, the second day of the sixteenth annual convention, in the rooms of the organization, 12 West Thirty-first Street, President Billings first received the report of the Finance Committee, which showed that the amount of cash on hand on the first of the year was $28,608.68, and that after the disbursements there remained $285.80.

The Trustees of the Library Association reported that the total receipts of the association had been $7,764.07, and that after paying all bills there remained $637.66 to the library's credit.

The announcement that John Fritz of Bethlehem, Penn., had received the majority of votes for President for the coming year was received with prolonged cheers. The list of Vice Presidents is as follows: F. H. Ball, New-York; Jesse M. Smith, Detroit; M. L. Holman, St. Louis; George W. Mellville, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Morrey, Manchester, N. H.; Francis M. Dean, Boston. The new Board of Managers consists of John G. Herreshoff, the builder of the Defender, Bristol; L. B. Miller, New-York; W. S. Russell, Detroit; John C. Kaffer, New-York; Charles A. Bauer, Springfield, Ohio; A. B. Walworth, Boston; Norman C. Styles, Middletown, Conn.; E. L. Meir, St. Louis, and James W. Dickie, San Francisco. The old Treasurer, William Wiley of this city, was re-elected, no vote having been cast against him. The office of Secretary is appointive, and will be made by the new President.

Members continued to arrive yesterday, and at noon the register showed the following new names: Henry Souther, Hartford; J. R. Alward, Brooklyn; William B. Mason, Boston; Albert Kingsbury, Durham, Mass.; Robert H. Kick, St. Paul; Charles M. Newcomb, Holyoke, Mass.; Samuel L. McElroy, Brooklyn; A. Goubert, New-York; Louis L. Wright, New-York; I. T. Ridgway, Trenton; William Porter, Brooklyn; G. C. Henning, New-York; James Hartness, Springfield, Mass; A. J. Caldwell, Brooklyn; C. M. Moore, Buffalo; John Dick, Meadville, Penn.; Thomas F. Roland, Brooklyn; W. B. Coggswell, Syracuse; W. P. Pierson, Schenectady; A. H. Raynal, Providence; George H. Smith, Providence.

After the morning recess the society listened to a paper on the "Water Power of Caratunk Falls, Kennebec River, Me.," by Samuel McElroy of this city. Samuel Webber of Charlestown, N. H., read a paper on "Water Power, Its Generation and Transmission."

During the afternoon session the following subjects were discussed: "What is the economy, if any, of damper regulation in firing with liquor or gaseous fuel?" "In boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuel is there any advantage in simultaneous regulation of the fuel supply and the position of the damper either by the same or different mechanism under the ordinary control of the steam pressure?" "Are there any conditions under which oil fuel is cheaper than coal for generating steam at points in the South Atlantic seaboard States; if so, what are they and where?"

After the discussion on these subjects ended the meeting was adjourned for the day, many of the engineers taking advantage of the opportunity to visit places of interest to them in this city.

At the night session the following papers were read: "Means Adopted for Saving Fuel in a Large Oil Refinery," C. E. Emery; "The Reliability of Throttling Calorimeters," James E. Denton; "Some Experiments with the Throttling Calorimeter," A. A. Goubert and E. H. Peabody; "Comparative Tests of Steam Boilers with Different Kinds of Coal," C. E. Emery.

The fourth session will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The afternoon will be held free, and in the evening a reception will be held at Delmonico's.

TAKEN TO THE NATIONAL INSANE ASYLUM

The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith Starts Quietly for Washington.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith of the North Avenue (Cambridge) Congregationalist Church, who has been adjudged insane, left for Washington, where he is to be committed to the National Insane Asylum, this morning, in company with his brother, Stanley B. Smith, who has been appointed his special keeper.

There was no demonstration. The two men boarded the train unnoticed by the passengers. Mrs. Smith did not accompany her husband.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen and another friend were the only persons who went to see him start.

Salvationist Accused of Burglary.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 4.—Charles Jackson, a member of the division of the Salvation Army stationed here, has been held for the Grand Jury on a charge of robbing his fellow-members of the corps. The complainants against Jackson are Capt. Ray and his wife of the Salvation Army. They allege that during their services Monday night, Jackson left the church and, going to their home, forced an entrance and stole $43.

"SHAKE-UP" AT BROOKLYN YARD

Constructor Bowles Placed in Full Charge—A Civil Service Examination to Select Chiefs of Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Herbert to-day gave a decided shaking up to the mechanical department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

After careful consideration he detailed Naval Constructor Francis M. Bowles to take charge of the construction and repair department at the yard, and it is stated that this action was taken because of the administrative ability and capacity of Constructor Bowles to secure a fair day's work out of the force under him at a fair day's pay. While the constructor was in charge of the construction department at the Norfolk Navy Yard it was found that work there cost 25 per cent. less than similar work at the Brooklyn yard.

Mr. Bowles has been in charge of the Brooklyn yard for about six months, and there have been many instances showing that he is gradually bringing the force under him up to the standard that is desirable, so far as cost of work and excellence of workmanship are concerned. Secretary Herbert is in full sympathy with the general ideas of Mr. Bowles to place the construction department at the Brooklyn yard on a business basis, and has approved practically all recommendations that have tended to further such a result.

Mr. Bowles recommended that a change be made in the positions of master inside ship fitter, master painter, master shipwright, and master shipsmith in the department of which he has charge, stating generally that the men holding these positions have not the force or the mechanical ability to conduct the work and carry on its details satisfactorily, and that the interests of the service require men of more general capacity properly to administer the duties which are required of them.

Upon receipt of this communication, which was approved by the commandant of the yard, the Secretary has declared these positions vacant, and a competitive examination will be held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 18th inst., which will be open to all comers, for the purpose of securing foremen who can demonstrate to the examining board to be composed of naval officers, that they have the administrative as well as the mechanical ability to fill the positions named satisfactorily.

It is said at the department that politics played no part in these changes, and that it is not known with which party the present incumbents are affiliated, but that the change is a business matter, to be carried out on business principles.

FOR A COTTON EXPOSITION

Southerners Propose to Exhibit Their Goods in Chicago.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Presidents of the cotton mills in Augusta, and other citizens, including ex-Senator Patrick Walsh, ex-Congressman George T. Barnes, F. B. De Berard of The New-York Dry Goods Economist, D. B. Dyer, President of the Augusta Railway, and others, resolutions were adopted declaring that the South had been eminently successful in the manufacture of cotton goods; that, with new outlets, the South could produce and distribute all classes of cotton goods more cheaply than at present, and that, to fully show the opportunities of this section for cotton raising, a cotton exposition in Chicago would be a proper and effective means.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. This committee is in favor of forming an organization to be known as the Chicago-Southern States Cotton Exposition. Its object will be to give an exhibition in Chicago.

Citizens of Chicago have promised substantial aid.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlor maid; private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., Greagen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; excellent references. M. Ganley, 341 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman; or assist with any other work; good city reference. M. R., 82 East 40th St., care of Mulbey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or do waiting in a small family; has five years' city reference. H. J., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Canadian girl. Protestant; as chambermaid and waitress. 582 3d Av., between 38th and 39th Sts.; ring Breen's bell; will do fine washing.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. 231 East 100th St., Whannel's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' city references from last place; will do fine washing. 208 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid; will help with washing; is competent, willing, and obliging; best city reference; likes the country. 667 3d Av., fourth floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference from first-class families. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress; first-class city reference. M. R., care Mulvey, 82 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; capable of doing chamberwork or kitchenwork; willing and obliging; city or country; reference. Box B. E., 162 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and either seamstress or waitress in private family; city references. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references from first-class families. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing, obliging; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. M. W., Box 200, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; reference. A. G., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, Wednesday morning, 4 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent, willing, obliging; or help with washing; best city reference. 667 3d Av., fourth floor, back.

CHAMBERMAIDS and WAITRESSES.—By two young Swedish girls as chambermaids and waitresses. 153 East 29th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference. M. T., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young girl as chambermaid. Call, before 12, at 1 Park Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, assist with waiting, or do fine washing; thoroughly competent; in private family; three years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. M. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with children or other work; best city reference. R. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' best reference. L. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find situation for a competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting. Call, Wednesday, Dec. 4, from 10 to 12, at 5 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; five years' city references; willing to assist with other work. B. G., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family; best city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION.—North German lady, Protestant, 26 years old, just arrived, who lived many years in England and France, perfect in both languages, as companion or with grown children. P. L., Advertising Agency, 215 Washington St., Hoboken.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion; speaks German, French, and English; understands dressmaking, fancy work; reference. C. D., 332 East 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; excellent baker; best city references; last employer seen. F. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable and reliable woman; understands all branches of cooking; with respectable American family; either flat or private house; satisfactory city reference given. 217 West 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and baker in a private family; ladies requiring a steady woman and giving permanent position only apply; no washing; country preferred; best reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. 905 6th Av. M. P.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl, very economical, as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Agnes, 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By an American young woman in a private family; competent cook; good baker; city or country; best city reference. A. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman in a private family; understands her business in all branches; first-class baker; city reference. Annie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; understands soups, game, and French cooking; first-class city reference. 436 West 34th St.; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; small private family; good baker; city reference; economical. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstram, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress; four years' reference from last place; present employer can be seen. 387 East 86th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; willing and agreeable; no objection to coarse washing; three years' best city reference. Advertiser, 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant North of Ireland girl as cook in private family; best personal reference. 313 East 59th St., second floor; ring bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; willing, obliging; best city reference. 314 West 49th St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; best city references. 1,685 Lexington Av.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; city; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professed cook in a private family; has lived with the leading families of Newport and New-York; gives unquestionable city references. 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent American woman as a cook; assist with washing; in a private family; best city reference. N. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do cooking in private family, or assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. 203 East 37th St., candy store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Lady closing her home desires to place her cook; also laundress and chambermaid. Call, Friday, between 10 and 12, northwest corner 130th St. and 5th Av.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; in private family; best of reference. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant as cook and assist with washing in small private family; city references. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; is willing and capable; best personal reference. L., Box 21, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city reference from last employers. 109 West 60th St.; ring Bartram's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; first-class references. M. G., 169 East 102d St., third flat.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing; city references. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German woman as good cook and laundress in a small family. 1,656 3d Av., two flights.

COOK.—By a girl in a private family as good cook; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 316 West 14th St.

COOK.—By competent young French cook in private family; wages, $35; best references. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good manager; city reference. 125 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best city references. 118 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook in boarding house; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; best reference from last employer. 335 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class English experienced cook; wages, $40; personal and written references. A. W., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; personal reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

COOK.—By good family cook; or would go as second cook under a chef. B. Z., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; good washer and ironer; city or country; best reference. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. 303 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as cook where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Cook, 131 West 35th St., care of I. Halgren.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; young, reliable; excellent experience and city references. 1,601 Broadway, one flight, up.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city references. C. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced Swiss cook in a private family; wages, $30; best reference. A. L., 294 7th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Good city reference. 48 West 70th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl; good cook and laundress; best city reference. 431 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; city or country; good city references. 845 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city references. Byrnes, 215 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city references. 417 West 18th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city reference. 316 West 39th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; go out by day or week. 706 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By Scotchwoman to do day's work; good laundress; will do cleaning or any other work. Meckie, 535 3d Av., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Work of any kind; scrubbing; good reference. Mrs. Gannon, 641 1st Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week cooking or washing and ironing; references 327 West 25th St., first floor, in rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; can do all kinds of work; in a gentleman's house; well recommended. 228 East 86th St., fourth bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman as competent laundress by the day or week; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter and fitter; latest styles in gowns; tailor-made ball and carriage and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; or by day; terms reasonable. Mme. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class children's dressmaker and seamstress; also remodeling, alterations, and repairing by the day; best city references. E. B., 241 West 32d St., second bell, east.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced Parisian dressmaker, latest styles, fancy wraps, jackets, evening wear, walking costumes; finest finish; $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d.

DRESSMAKER.—A fine fitter, designer; ladies' costumes, evening gowns, wraps; fur garments remodeled; home or out; daily, $2; excellent experience. Huguenin, 620 Broadway, store.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; excellent fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodels equal to new; reference; terms, $1.75. D. L., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by day or week; good designer, cutter, fitter; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Like few more engagements in private families before Christmas; good references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by day; will cut and fit; leave work ready for seamstress. M. C. Mack, 301 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class; by the day; $1 during December and January. Dressmaker, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; expert cutter and fitter. 134 West 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for Swiss governess; highly recommended; teaches French, German, English, and music. 15 West 10th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well educated and experienced North German as nursery governess; takes entire charge of growing children; teaches German, assist in school lessons, music, sewing; first-class city references. Rudolph, 1,067 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German girl, lately landed, speaking French well, and being also good pianist, as nursery governess to grown children. C. L., care Mrs. Fels, 136 East 48th St., ground floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced middle-aged American Protestant Christian unincumbered woman as practical housekeeper; is a competent dressmaker and nurse. Mills, 138 West 62d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly respectable young woman as practical housekeeper. Rural, Box 595 World, Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK—COOK.—By a colored woman to do general housework; other as cook. 101 West 21st St., E.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable woman, good laundress, would do general housework in small family; references. 232 East 75th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a flat, two in family. Janitor, 131 West 53d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl in private family; best reference; wages, $18 to $20. 102 East 62d St., Oliver's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Englishwoman who can give good city and London reference; is a good packer and traveler; understands dressmaking and hairdressing. F. M. V., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; hairdressing and manicuring; capable and trustworthy. M. H., 136 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; best city references; would like lady going abroad this Winter. Miss Boffard, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' reference from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; pack costumes; travel; best city reference. V. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good packer; experienced traveler; hairdresser, manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; first-class seamstress; all kinds family sewing; dressmaking; best city reference. 117 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant woman to wait on lady and sew; reference. Schaffner, 364 Amsterdam Av., near 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced. D. O., 428 East 83d St.

MAID.—Lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for most competent maid; excellent cook, and would do housework in very small family; chamberwork preferred. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant as maid and seamstress; two years' reference; good packer; will assist in other light work. Address, two days, L. F., 59 East 65th St.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to young lady and do plain sewing in a private family; best city reference. Mlle. Martin, 154 West 32d St.

MAID.—By French Swiss girl as maid and assist with chamberwork; good references; will travel anywhere. 206 West 37th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—In a first-class family; wages, from $23 to $25. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, Wednesday, at present employer's, 418 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; private family; five years' very best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference. 3 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; in private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business and all its details; best city reference. Reliable, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress; only in first-class private family; no others need answer; highest city reference. 488 6th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; four years with last employer; best city references. J., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 208 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; good city reference; or would do general housework in a small family. 201 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city or country; personal city references. A., 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; best family references. 469 4th Av., second floor, Rd. Mooney.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day in private family; best city reference. 256 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city reference. J. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant (North of Ireland) as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 906 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady desires to procure situation for thoroughly competent infant's nurse; Protestant. Call, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 3, at 40 East 59th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, who can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent city references. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of infant and brings it up on the bottle; four years' reference from last place. 502 6th Av., corner 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young person, just arrived; in a private family; with grown-up children; no objection to light chamberwork. Care of Mrs. Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

NURSE.—By experienced French girl as nurse; very fond of children; no objection to light chamberwork; excellent references. M. M., 115 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person, just arrived, in a private family, with grown-up children; five years' Paris references. A. Francfort, 640 6th Av., second bell.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure place for a young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take etire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—As first-class baby's nurse; takes full charge of infant from birth; or delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse for grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as nurse and chambermaid; good city reference. 456 West 34th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure place for young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; eleven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young girl, Scotch Protestant, as second nurse in good family or general work in small family; no washing. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an educated, excellent, experienced nurse; infant from birth; especially on bottle; makes clothes; willing and obliging; $18; six years' city reference. Leon, Box 257 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid or help in general; experienced; good references; wages from $12 to $14. Present employer's, 19 West 84th St. Mrs. Durham.

NURSE.—Experienced; for invalid lady or gentleman; will be found useful. H. Cleary, 98 Varick St.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse for grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced young girl as parlormaid; personal city reference. M. W., 402 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—All kinds of hand and machine work; willing to do light chamberwork; experienced attendant on invalid. Call, from 12 to 4, 136 East 47th St. German.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with any other work; best references. Monton, 1,594